

REPORT
ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF
BIKANER

FOR

1928-29.

(1ST NOVEMBER, 1928, TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1929.)

Administration Report of Bikaner

For the year 1928-29.

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BIKANER STATE.



Bikaner, "one of the most important States in Rajputana", is in point of area the seventh largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputana, possessing an area of 23,317 Sq. miles. The population of the State according to the Census of 1921 is 6,59,685, but while on the one hand the census was seriously affected by a large efflux of population owing to prevailing drought at the time it was taken, the population has on the other hand considerably increased since owing to the advent of the Gang Canal and other favourable causes. The Ordinary receipts of the State for the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,14,97,151.

The State was founded in 1465 A.D. by Rao Bikaji, second son of Rao Jodhaji, the Ruler of Marwar. The Rulers belong to the famous Rathore clan of Rajputs and are descended from the pre-eminent of all Dynasties, namely, the Solar Dynasty. The motto of "Jai Jungaldhar Badshah", or victory to the king of the desert, emblazons their Coat-of-arms, whereby hangs a tale forming one of the proudest chapters in the history of the House of Bikaner, for in those words the Ruler of Bikaner received on a critical historical occasion the homage of his brother Princes. The Rulers enjoy the hereditary title of "Sri Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj Maharajah Narendra Shiromani". The State has always enjoyed the highest *Izzat*, and the Rulers enjoy a salute of 17 guns and a local salute of 19 guns. The personal salute of His Highness the Maharajah was raised to 19 guns in 1918. The military glory achieved by the State is also unique in that over 60 Wars and Campaigns stand to the credit of the Rulers of Bikaner and the armies of the State. Out of the 21 Rulers of Bikaner, no less than 17 took part directly in various Wars or Campaigns or internal military operations, and the reigns of the remaining four Rulers extended to less than four months each. The Reigning House of Bikaner has, during the past four and a half centuries, been brought into relationship by marriage with the Reigning Houses, amongst others, of Udaipur, Jaipur, Bundi, Jaisalmer, Karauli, Rewah, Cutch and Partabgarh. No tribute having at any time in the past been paid to any one, none is paid by the Bikaner State to the British Government.

Present Ruler.—Major-General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Maharajah Shri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.-D.-C. to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, LL.D. (Cambridge, Edinburgh and Benares), Maharajah of Bikaner, — 21st in descent from Rao Bikaji. Born on the 13th October, 1880, and succeeded to the *Gaddi*, on the 31st August, 1887.

Heir-Apparent.—Captain Maharaj Kumar Shri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, born on the 7th September, 1902.

Younger Maharaj Kumar.—Captain Maharaj Kumar Shri Bijey Singhji Bahadur, born on the 29th March, 1909.

Government of His Highness the Maharajah.—

Sir Manubhai Nand Shanker Mehta, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., LL.B., Prime Minister and Chief Councillor.

Colonel Maharaj Sri Sir Bhairun Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Vice-President.

Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Sadul Singhji of Bagsen, C.I.E., Public Works Minister.

Major-General Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singhji of Sattasar, C.I.E., O.B.E., Army Minister.

Mr. G. D. Rudkin, B.A., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. (Retired), Revenue Minister.

Major Maharaj Sri Narayan Singhji Sahib, Officiating Finance and Home Minister.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Principal Events.

In response to an invitation from His Highness the Maharajah, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin honoured Bikaner State with a private visit which lasted from the 31st January to the 3rd February, 1929. The visit embraced Bikaner and Gajner.

2. The *Pratishtha* and House Warming Ceremony of Bijey Bhawan, the future residence of Captain Maharaj Kumar Sri Bijey Singhji Bahadur, at the capital was performed with great *eclat* in March, 1929. Among the distinguished guests specially invited for the occasion were :—

1. Major His Highness the Maharajah Sahib of Jodhpur, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., and
2. Captain His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Palanpur, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.

3. During the course of the year His Highness the Maharajah made on several occasions important public Pronouncements on the views and attitude held by him in common with the Order of Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India as regards the legitimate aspirations of British India for attaining full Nationhood under the ægis of the Imperial Crown and the equitable adjustment of the future relations between the Indian States and British India. It is not however possible to reproduce here all the valuable contributions of His Highness the Maharajah to the solution of the Indian problem. In politics, as in all things human, the part is a poor substitute for the whole, but perhaps it may be as well to reproduce here the views expressed at an interview granted by His Highness to the Associated Press of India in regard to the important official Pronouncement made by His Excellency the Viceroy, as published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated the 31st October, 1929 :—

“I have only a couple of hours ago received a full copy of His Excellency the Viceroy’s important statement but I say without hesitation that as a patriotic Indian devoted to his Motherland, as a Ruler of an Indian State who, in common with his subjects, has a real stake in the country, and as a Ruling Prince deeply attached to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor by inalienable ties of unflinching loyalty, I sincerely welcome the momentous declaration authoritatively made by His Excellency the Viceroy to the effect that it was implicit in the declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India’s constitutional progress as there contemplated is the attainment of Dominion Status, and that before the stage of a Joint Parliamentary Committee was reached His Majesty’s Government propose to invite representatives of different parties and interests in British India as well as the representatives of Indian States to a Conference for the purpose of seeking the greatest possible measure of agreement in regard both to British India and all-Indian problems, so that it may be possible for them eventually to submit to Parliament such proposals on these grave issues as may command a wide measure of general assent.

This statesmanlike, courageous, and timely action is a further manifest of the gracious sympathy and abiding solicitude of our beloved

King-Emperor for the Princes and people of India, on whose behalf His Majesty, as Prince of Wales, made such an earnest appeal for greater sympathy on his return to England after his first visit to India, and to whom, as Emperor, His Majesty was further pleased, a few years later, to deliver at Calcutta the heartening message of faith and hope. Those who have the privilege of knowing well our popular Viceroy were fully assured of the genuine sympathy and noble sentiments which Lord Irwin entertains for both British India and the Indian States. But His Excellency's recent announcement must surely afford the amplest proof to every one of his transparent sincerity of purpose and the conscientious manner in which he has faithfully discharged his duties during his recent mission to England as India's Ambassador. The fair, liberal, and business-like manner in which the Labour Government tackled the Egyptian and Iraq questions so soon after their coming into power had led me to think that His Majesty's Government appreciated full well the saying that "great empires and narrow minds go ill together," and encouraged me in the belief that problems connected with British India and the Indian States would be dealt with in the same liberal and statesmanlike spirit and with the same breadth of vision and imagination so necessary in regard to questions of Imperial—indeed world-wide—significance; and we, of India—to whichever of its two great parts we belong—have indeed good reason to be grateful to the Viceroy as well as His Majesty's Government, and the Secretary of State, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, for thus paving the way for the attainment by India of its full political freedom as an equal and honourable Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

With the Report of the Simon Commission still under preparation and the impossibility of anticipating the nature of any constitutional changes that may hereafter be proposed, it is not reasonable to expect more at this stage and it is now for India-Indian States as well as British India—to demonstrate to the world at large, that they are jointly and severally capable of dealing successfully with and solving the problems involved in a practical, and business-like manner, coupled with reasonableness and good-will and with mutual toleration and sympathy and a due appreciation of each other's claims and difficulties.

There must inevitably be some disappointment at the prospect of some delay in holding the proposed Conference in England, which it might not be found feasible to do before the Summer of 1931; but a severe European Winter is not the most favourable time for the settlement on amicable lines of problems of such grave import to all concerned. A few months are of comparatively small importance in the life-time of a nation or a country; and it is perhaps all to the good that not only British India but also the Indian States should have ample time calmly and carefully to study the proposals of the Simon Commission before partaking in the Conference.

The minds of the Indian Princes who gathered in Delhi last week were never "exercised" as to the effect which the forthcoming announcement would have on the Indian States as I have seen it stated in some papers. Far from feeling any apprehensions, the Princes and Governments of the Indian States will I feel sure welcome the proposed Round Table Conference, as it will; on the contrary, it is

hoped, finally set at rest all the doubts and apprehensions entertained in the States and clarify the special position of the States within the Empire. The Princes, realising full well that they are bound to their brethren in British India by ties of blood, race and religion, have no desire to hamper the attainment of Dominion Status by British India or to be a drag on its constitutional advancement. Nothing is further from their desire than to break up the Country into two discordant halves warring against each other in fratricidal feuds ; and they as earnestly look forward to the unity of India as their friends, the political leaders of British India. Any attitude of undue incompatibility on the part of the Princes would be both unpatriotic and unreasonable. They have in the past repeatedly emphasized their sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of their fellow-countrymen in British India, and they went a step further at the Bombay Conference in June last when they cordially welcomed the attainment of Dominion Status by British India as an integral part of the British Empire. In my speech at the Administrative Conference delivered only a month ago after expressing the hope that the rumours were true about the Round Table Conference to be convened by the Imperial Government, I went on to state that the sympathy and support of the Princes would be forthcoming in a very substantial and practical manner at such Conference. Though various important details have yet to be considered and agreed upon, the Princes are not unmindful of the full implications of Dominion Status now happily assured to India. They have openly given expression to the belief that the ultimate solution of the Indian problem and the ultimate goal - whenever circumstances are favourable and the time is ripe for it - is Federation, which word has no terrors for the Princes and Governments of the States. Ever since 1918, the Princes have been asking for some means of joint deliberation on questions of common concern affecting British India as well as the States. Customs duties ; excise, salt and opium ; railways and means of transport and inter-communication, including aerial navigation ; posts and telegraphs ; wireless and radio broadcasting ; as well as the fiscal and financial problems of coinage and currency, banking and exchange - these are all questions affecting and demanding joint deliberation between the constituted Governments of the two constituent parts of the Country. The policy hitherto pursued in the absence of joint deliberation has been not only unjust to the interests of the States but has benefited the Government and people of British India at the expense of the States.

The Princes thus have for long been anxious for an equitable and satisfactory settlement as regards the future position of the States in the polity of India of the future. This was one of their chief objects in asking for the appointment of the Indian States Committee ; but in the Butler Report this aspect of the Indian States problems has not been dealt with, and I anticipate that good - and not harm - will come to the States by this question being seriously dealt with between the Imperial Government, the Viceroy, and the Governments of the States, by separate negotiations, as well as by discussions at the Conference. The wisdom of having the Butler Committee appointed will now be more apparent.

What the Princes have all along contended, and attached importance to, is a just recognition of the correct position of the States and adequate guarantees and safeguards for the preservation and maintenance of the

Princes' honourable position as "Perpetual Allies and Friends", and for their rights and privileges as such in any new polity devised for the governance of the country; and they naturally lay especial insistence upon an obvious point, namely, that in any new arrangements under the Dominion form of government any adjustment of their future relations with British India should be settled only with their free consent on terms just and honourable and satisfactory to the States as well as to British India. The States cannot be expected to agree to any proposals involving a violation of their Treaties or infringement of their Sovereign rights and internal autonomy and independence. British India and the States have indisputably existed side by side for a great many years as two separate parts with mutual advantage and it is impossible to believe that they cannot so exist in the future without any one desiring to encroach upon the rights of the other or wanting the States to merge their separate entity. The Princes and States will, therefore, be gratified at noting that the scope of the Conference is to be confined only either to British Indian, or All-Indian, problems, and that questions purely of domestic concern affecting the internal autonomy of the States have been wisely eliminated."

Asked about the attitude of the Princes in regard to the invitation issued by Pandit Motilal Nehru to a Round Table Conference, His Highness said :-

"I am glad in a way that you have asked this question. Desirous as I am of not touching on any controversial matter on this happy occasion, I should have preferred to say merely that a Conference such as that planned by the All Parties Convention has now become superfluous, but perhaps it would be as well to make certain important points clear.

I fully appreciate the importance of evolving, with the free consent of all the parties concerned, a suitable constitution for India which would for the future guarantee and protect their several rights and interests; but in my view such a Conference, if it is to be of any value, must be tripartite; and it is on these grounds that the Princes will, I am sure, welcome the Conference proposed by the Imperial Government. The Princes and States have made it abundantly clear that they stand solid for the British connection, and they cannot attend a Conference held in the absence of the other party to our Treaties. But whilst ignoring the British Government, and not including any of their representatives in the invitation, representatives of the "peoples" of the Indian States appear, in accordance with the terms of the All Parties resolution, to have also been invited. It is difficult to conceive that it was not apparent to the All Parties Convention that in the circumstances it was in any case impossible to expect the Princes to depute the duly accredited representatives of their Governments to sit, and to negotiate, on an equal basis, with so-called representatives of their peoples as a separate and independent party; nor could they have possibly expected the Governments of the States to agree to be bound by any such decision of the so-called representatives of their subjects—whose credentials in regard to such claims it would at least be interesting to examine. Such demarcation between the duly constituted Governments of States and their people was, to say the least, unfortunate; and implied a complete misconception of the relations between the ruler and the ruled in our States, which the majority of the *bona fide*, loyal and thinking subjects of our States would themselves find unacceptable, since they have from time

immemorial been accustomed to regard their Rulers as their natural leaders and spokesmen and the hereditary defenders of their rights and interests. Here I wish to emphasize that in all their efforts in the past to secure the just rights of their States, the Princes and States as a body have, as I said in my speech last month, wholeheartedly worked in the best interests of their subjects as the custodians of their rights and they will endeavour honourably and consistently to bear in mind their duties towards their people and to do their best for them in all future negotiations. But the Treaties of the States have been entered into between the British Government and the Rulers as the representative of their people; and as such the Rulers and their Governments, who have every right to stand on their constitutional rights, will note with satisfaction that this correct distinction has been drawn in the Viceroyal statement and the Prime Minister's letter by making it clear that the invitation of His Majesty's Government will be extended to "representatives of different parties and interests in British India and the representatives of the Indian States."

These remarks are, I trust, also a sufficient reply to the question asked in the Press as to why, if the Princes can attend a Conference convened by His Majesty's Government, they should be unable to attend the All Parties Conference.

In conclusion, I beg respectfully to share in the Viceroy's hope that the Pronouncement may evoke response from, and enlist the concurrence of, all sections of opinion in India. I earnestly pray that His Excellency's hope will be fulfilled by the determined efforts of the leaders and people throughout India, wherever and whoever they are, breaking through the webs of mistrust, which have not only clogged the relations between India and Great Britain, but between British India and the States. It will be the duty of every one to contribute to the success of the Conference by constructive, and not destructive, proposals. Whatever mistakes have been made on any side, or by any individuals, in the past, now with the prospects once again bright for India, we ought, each and every one of us, to remember the eloquent and moving appeal made by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in 1921, "to bury along with the dead past the mistakes and misunderstandings of the past, to forgive where you have to forgive, and to join hands and to work together to realise the hopes that arise from to-day" and thus bring about, in His Excellency the Viceroy's words "the touch that carries with it healing and health by which we may all contribute to the good of Greater India and of the Empire."

Administrative Conference.

4. In 1905 a system of holding an annual Land Revenue Conference was inaugurated to which the Nazims and the Heads of Departments alone were invited. Feeling that more might be done for the people's happiness and for bringing them and the district authorities into closer touch and for the general efficiency of the administration His Highness in 1908 enlarged this Conference by adding some non-official members to it. The questions and measures discussed at such Conferences have embraced within their scope the administration as a whole, resulting in many important changes and reforms being introduced, and some old rules and regulations being revised and brought up-to-date, and in many other measures being taken to improve the condition of the various classes

and communities of His Highness' subjects. When the Representative Assembly was inaugurated in 1913 it was felt that there would be no scope for a Conference so constituted, since elected representatives of the people were given ample opportunities of expressing their views and putting forward their proposals during the Sessions of the Assembly. But experience proved that the details in many directions which often received attention, at the suggestion of the Nobles and non-official members, could not be dealt with in the same manner in the local legislature and it was decided in 1916—three years after the inauguration of the Assembly—to revive the Administrative Conferences which had proved to be such useful instruments in the Administration of the State and over which His Highness the Maharajah was pleased to make a point of presiding in person. A Session of the Conference was held in March, 1921, under the Presidentship of His Highness when several proposals for reform in the Administration conducive to the public welfare were discussed and given practical effect to in due course. But owing to the paucity of the Agenda and lack of enthusiasm on the part of the members, both official and non-official, it was not thought expedient to force the pace and so no Session was held for a few years. A Session was however again held in October, 1929, in opening which His Highness delivered a very important speech. His Highness took this opportunity of further considerably liberalising the constitution of this Conference. All non-official members of the Legislative Assembly, both elected and nominated, were made eligible as ordinary members of this Conference; while on that particular occasion the non-official members invited were in the majority. To facilitate disposal of work the main Administrative Conference was further divided into two Committees or Sub-Conferences, the Economic or Rural Re-construction Conference and the Industrial Conference. At these Conferences many important measures touching the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the State were discussed and adopted then and there or after the completion of the necessary preliminary investigation by Sub-Committees or Departments concerned, and it is hoped that in the words of His Highness this Institution will be “yet one more powerful source of contributing towards the happiness and contentment of the people of the Bikaner State and in drawing the Government and the Officers of the State into the closest touch with my beloved subjects”.

5. His Highness the Maharajah was invited by the Committee of the Delhi Baby Week to open the Baby Week on the 25th January, 1929, but owing to other previous engagements His Highness was unable to accept the invitation.

6. Sarapsar-Anupgarh Branch of the Bikaner State Railway was opened to traffic in March 1929.

Honours and Titles.

7. In recognition of their services to the Bikaner State, the following Honours were conferred by the Imperial Government on the undermentioned Officers :—

	Name.	Title.	Date.
1.	B. Nilhal Chand, Accountant-General	Rai Bahadur.	1st March, 1929.
2.	Dr. N. J. Bendorawalla, M.B., M.S., F.C.P.S., Principal Medical Officer	Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First class.	1st March, 1929.

Distinguished Visitors.

8. Besides Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the following distinguished personages were the guests of His Highness the Maharajah during the year under report :—

Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Maharaj Kumars.

	Date of arrival.	Date of departure
1-2. Sahibzada Sahibs of Hyderabad	13-11-28	18-11-28
3. Major His Highness the Maharajah Sahib of Jodhpur, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.	30-1-29	3-2-29
4. Lieut.-Colonel His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Bhopal	31-1-29	3-2-29
5. Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib of Jodhpur. } 6. Nawabzada Saiduzzafar Khan } Sahib of Bhopal. }	31-1-29	3-2-29
7. Captain His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Palanpur, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.	5-3-29	8-3-29
8. Major His Highness the Maharajah Sahib of Jodhpur, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.,	7-3-29	9-3-29
9. Major-General His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Rampur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.-D.-C.	12-3-29	17-3-29
10. Maharaj Kumar Sahib of Bansiwara (For administrative training)	4-9-28	14-3-29

9. Other distinguished guests who visited the State also included.—Major-General G. H. A. Beatty, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., Military Advisor-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, Colonel Sir T. Wynne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D., Ex-President, Railway Board, The Hon. Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Major-General Sir Charles MacWatt, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S. (Retired), Lieut.-Col. H. R. N. Pritchard, O.B.E., I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Lieut.-Col. Sir James Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S. (Retired), Lieut.-Col. D. M. Field, I.A., Resident, Mewar, The Hon. Mr. C. C. Watson, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Secretary to the Government of India, and Major-General Sir Harry Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O., I.A. (Retired).

10. His Highness' Tours and Visits.

1. Tours in the State.

1. To Suratgarh, Ganga Nagar and Hanunangarh from the 10th November to 16th November, 1928:
2. To Tal Chhapar and Sujangarh from the 24th February to 26th February, 1929.
3. To Suratgarh, Ganga Nagar and Hanumangarh on way to Delhi from the 17th to 20th October, 1929.
4. To Tal Chhapar on return from Delhi on the 30th and 31st October, 1929.

Important changes in the Personnel.

15. Colonel Maharaj Sri Sir Bhairun Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Vice-President of Council, was allowed by His Highness the Maharajah to retire from the service of the State which he served for over 33 years, with effect from the 1st April, 1928.

16. His Highness the Maharajah was graciously pleased to entertain him on the eve of his departure at a farewell dinner when His Highness took the opportunity of publicly thanking him for his loyal and faithful services.

17. Khan Bahadur Mr. K. Rustomji, C.I.E., M.A., Home and Finance Minister, who was permitted on account of continued and prolonged ill health to retire from the State service, died on the 11th November, 1928. To mark his sense of appreciation of his services His Highness the Maharajah was pleased to order the issue of an Extraordinary *Rajpatra* (Bikaner State Gazette) briefly recounting the valuable services rendered by the deceased.

18. Consequent on the death of Mr. G. D. Rudkin, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. (retired), Revenue Minister, referred to more fully in Chapter IV, Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Sahib was appointed Revenue Minister, for the Sadar Division, with effect from the 27th July, 1929; while Mr. C. V. Salnsbury, I.C.S., whose services were obtained from the Punjab Government was appointed Financial Commissioner of the Ganganagar Division with effect from the 16th October, 1929.

19. Mr. D. C. Salmi, M.A., Foreign and Political Secretary, resigned his appointment with effect from the 5th November, 1929.

20. Mr. Ajit Prasad, M.A., LL.B., was appointed Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bikaner with effect from the 15th March, 1929.

Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha.

21. Altogether 480 marriages and 72 Osars among the Rajputs and 51 marriages and 5 Osars among the Charans were performed during the year under report. Infringement of the prescribed rules took place in 53 marriages among the Rajputs and in 3 marriages among the Charans. These infringements were dealt with according to the Rules. The working of the Sabha was on the whole satisfactory.

Publicity Bureau.

22. The Publicity Bureau which was established in August, 1927, in order to meet the exigencies of the times and to check the spread of incorrect reports which, if uncontradicted, sometimes do a lot of mischief, has been doing useful work under Mr. M. M. Varma, M.A., Director of Education.

Court of Wards.

23. Pandit Chhotey Lal held the post of Officer, Court of Wards, during the year under report. At the beginning of the year there were 137 estates under the management of the Court of Wards of which 22 were released during the year while 23 were newly taken over. Thus the total number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards was 138 out of which 57 were allowed to be managed by the Pattedars themselves on condition of their paying fixed annual instalments towards the liquidation of their debts or on condition of their rendering an annual account of their receipts and expenditure; while

81 estates were directly managed by the Court of Wards. Of these 81 estates, 27 were under the superintendence of the Court of Wards owing to minority, 49 owing to indebtedness, 2 owing to mismanagement and in the remaining 3 the question of succession was pending settlement.

24. The principal estates under the Court of Wards were :—

1. Rawatsar.	17. Hardesar.
2. Bhukarka.	18. Kharbara.
3. Bidasar	19. Kahansar.
4. Pugul.	20. Suin.
5. Sankhu.	21. Mahela.
6. Rajpura.	22. Kalasar.
7. Bai.	23. Katar Badi.
8. Ajitpura.	24. Bisrasar.
9. Lohsana.	25. Prithisar.
10. Nosaria.	26. Garabdesar.
11. Nokha.	27. Meghana.
12. Gharsisar.	28. Hadla.
13. Sonpalsar.	29. Raisar.
14. Hamusar.	30. Sindhu.
15. Dadrewa.	31. Badabar.
16. Dhandhusar.	32. Mainsar.

25. Sixteen wards were receiving education at the Walter Nobles' High School, Bikaner, while one was studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

26. The total income of the estates under the direct management of the Court of Wards was Rs. 3,44,371-0-3 during the year and there was a balance in hand of Rs. 2,26,038-7-9 from the previous year. Moreover, a sum of Rs. 1,22,956-0-6 was received in advance as payment for the ensuing year. The income during the last year was Rs. 3,27,687. Of the total income of Rs. 6,93,365-8-6 a sum of Rs. 3,45,347-14-9 was spent as follows, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,63,234-10-3.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Rakam Rekh for the year	59,685	3	6
2. Arrears of Rakam Rekh	3,671	2	6
3. Interest on arrears of Rakam Rekh	2,963	0	0
4. Rakam Rekh paid to the State on behalf of the Chutt Bhais which had been recovered from them.	5,211	3	0
5. Arrears of Rakam Rekh of Chutt Bhais	2,380	11	0
6. Interest on Rakam Rekh of Chhut Bhais	2,194	2	6
7. State debts together with interest	18,287	10	3
8. Other debts	40,968	0	0
9. Court of Wards fees	16,759	1	6
10. Court of Wards expenses	20,811	13	9
11. Maintenance of Pattedars and others	58,130	1	0
12. Education expenses of Wards	13,782	13	0
13. Other Patta expenses	1,00,498	4	0
14. Advance Rakam Rekh paid to the State for the ensuing year	84,782	15	6
15. Surplus balances	2,63,234	10	3
Total	6,93,365	8	6

27. The debts against the Pattas under the Court of Wards stood as below :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Arrears of Rakam Rekh due to the State	...	89,129	9	3
2.	Arrears of Rakam Rekh on behalf of the Chhut				
	Bhais ...	...	48,194	8	9
3.	Debts due to the State	...	18,213	12	9
4.	Debts due to the other creditors	...	4,04,493	11	6
5.	Interest	...	2,42,460	12	0
	Total	...	8,02,492	6	3

28. Out of the 57 Pattas managed by the Pattedars on condition of payment of fixed annual instalments towards the liquidation of their debts, only 6 Pattas, *viz.*, Gajuwas, Dungras, Malkisar, Jaipuria, Balawas and Kanwalisar did not pay their instalments amounting to Rs. 1,182-10-0, while the remaining 51 Pattas paid in their instalments which amounted to Rs. 14,309-4-0.

29. Out of all the Pattas under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, 15 Pattas were free from encumbrances, and the principal surplus balances were as follows :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Sankhu	...	...	1,20,500	0	0
Pugal	...	...	42,500	0	0
Rawatsar	...	...	21,000	0	0
Rajpura	...	...	18,700	0	0
Bhukarka	...	...	10,000	0	0
Nokha	...	...	3,300	0	0

CHAPTER II.

Finance.

30. General.—John Bright is reported to have said in the House of Commons in 1858—

“Where was there a bad Government whose finances were in good order? Where was there a really good Government whose finances were in bad order? Is there a better test in the long run of the condition of a people and the merits of a Government than the state of its finances?”

31. Judged alone by this criterion the Rule and Administration of His Highness the Maharajah would come in for all praise that could be bestowed upon it. When His Highness came of age the total Ordinary Receipts of the State were Rs. 20,08,462, while the highest income that accrued in any one year (1893-94) in the time of the Regency Council was Rs. 23,66,273. But ever since His Highness' Accession the financial administration of the State has been in the happy position of creating and breaking records. During the year under report for the first time in the Financial History of the State the Ordinary Receipts overtook and left in the rear the prominent landmark representing the notation of one crore on the onward march, the total Ordinary Receipts for the year under review being Rs. 1,14,97,151. Let it be clearly understood that this phenomenal increase has not been the direct or indirect result of any fresh taxation, but has been mainly due to the steady and healthy development of the natural resources of the State, sagacious expenditure on remunerative works, among which must prominently figure the extension of Railways and the advent of the Gang Canal, increased administrative efficiency and better control and supervision all round, etc., etc. As a matter of fact, the increase in revenues would have been all the more astounding, had not the State revenues been adversely affected by the general trade depression, dislocation of business, frequent failures of the monsoon rains which owing to the peculiar physical conditions of the country are of a precarious character at their best. The economic prosperity in India is said to be a gamble in rain; and if this is generally true of India as a whole, this is much more so in the case of our inhospitable desert.

32. Amongst the special measures taken during the year for the amelioration of the condition of the people due to the gloomy agricultural situation may be mentioned the grant of grain compensation to low-paid employees, agricultural loans, subsidies to village Panchayats for tank excavation works, supply of fodder at concession rates to needy agriculturists, suspension of pasturage fees, reduction in rates of railway freight of fodder, etc., etc.

33. The State Savings Bank started last year has been working with exceedingly good results both for the public who have got a safe investment and the State, as with the help of these deposits the State is able to work with a lower closing balance than would have been possible otherwise. The State is further enabled to borrow money at a lower rate of interest than what has to be paid for a public loan in order to make it attractive.

34. Till the end of 1928-29 the total public loan contracted amounted to Rs. 2,39,41,970 including the sum of Rs. 73,37,791 borrowed during the year

under report. A major portion of this public loan amounting to Rs. 1,33,80,440 bore interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The balance excepting the first Jodhpur State Loan amounting to Rs. 25,00,000 which carried interest at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bore interest at 6 per cent. It is hardly necessary to add that this public debt has been incurred for such remunerative works as Railways and Canals. In 1927-28 a sum of Rs. 83,07,878 was repaid towards the liquidation of this public debt, while a further sum of Rs. 50,72,724 was paid back during 1928-29. There is no Budget head at present intended for the record of appropriations from revenues for redemption of public debt and consequently there is no Sinking Fund ; but for the future it has been decided to constitute a Sinking and Reserve Fund.

35. Considerable retrenchment and reduction was effected in the Budget Estimates for the year under review by His Highness the Maharajah who took upon himself the trouble of scrutinising the details with that assiduous care and laborious zeal which are characteristic of His Highness.

36. In spite of heavy expenditure on canals and railways the claims of nation-building Departments have been liberally met, as will be amply evident from the progress made by those Departments.

37. Maharaj Sri Narayan Singhji Sahib officiated for the Finance Minister till the end of March, 1929. The charge of the portfolio was thereafter taken over by the Prime Minister himself.

38. Rai Bahadur Mr. Nihal Chand Sarwal, F.R.E.S., continued as Accountant-General and Mr. Surendra Krishna Mukerjee, B.A., LL.B., as Assistant Accountant-General during the year under report.

39. Generally to improve the conditions of service in the Civil Departments of the State and assuring them definite prospects of advancement and promotion by providing proper grades and time-scale increments, His Highness' Government during the year undertook to frame a new and revised set of Rules to be known as the Bikaner State Civil Service Regulations. A major portion of the work was finished during the year under report and it is hoped that the remaining portion will be completed ere long. To give effect to these rules as soon as possible several chapters have already been separately published, but all chapters will be finally embodied in one set of Regulations. These relate to Service Obligations, Appointments, Probationers and their Training, Scholarships and Foreign Studies Loans, Departmental and other Examinations, Promotions, Transfers, Securities, Leave and Leave Allowances, Punishments, Travelling Allowance, Advances for purchase of Conveyances, and Pension and Gratuity.

40. The following rules were framed and sanctioned during the year :—

1. Savings Bank Current Account Rules.
2. Budget Rules.
3. Stores Account Rules.
4. Rules for Forest Department.
5. Rules for Jail Department.
6. Rules for the Treasury.
7. Leave Rules.

41. The Accounts and Stocks of the following departments were checked in the year under report :—

1. High Court.
2. Stores Purchase Committee's Office.
3. Office of the Inspector-General of Police.
4. C. I. D. Office.
5. Police Lines.
6. P. W. D. Stores.
7. Court of Wards.
8. Gardens Department.
9. Tehsil Lunkaransar.

42. Two cases of embezzlement were detected, one in the Medical Department and the other in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police. The accused in both the cases are standing their trial in criminal Courts.

43. **Receipts.**—The year opened with an opening balance of Rs. 6,87,836 including debt head balances. The Ordinary and Extraordinary receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,97,151 and Rs. 93,39,214 respectively, making a total of Rs. 2,08,36,365 against the estimated Ordinary receipts of Rs. 1,15,15,000 and of Extraordinary receipts Rs. 69,29,338, making a total of Rs. 1,84,44,338.

44. It will be seen that the total Ordinary revenue was less by Rs. 17,849 than the estimates for the year under review, and exceeded by Rs. 16,72,280 the actuals of the last year. Thus the total revenue of the State together with the opening balance amounted to Rs. 2,15,24,201 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,95,94,238 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 19,29,963.

45. **Ordinary Receipts.**—The statement given below will show under what heads the principal increases or decreases of revenue as compared with the actuals of the last year and estimates for the year under report occurred :—

Heads			Increase+ decrease— against 1927-28 accounts	Increase+ decrease— against estimates for 1928-29
I.	Land Revenue	...	+ 3,26,915	+ 96,656
II.	Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties	...	— 11,068	— 23,325
III.	Irrigation	...	+ 6,15,723	+ 2,37,293
IV.	Sale of State property	...	— 42,693	— 1,57,982
VII.	Customs	...	— 88,343	+ 1,21,272
VIII.	Excise	...	+ 4,44,910	— 55,663
X.	State Railways	...	+ 3,91,715	— 1,99,143
XI.	Coal	...	+ 38,283	— 21,941
XIV.	Interest	...	— 59,954	— 30,212
XV-A.	Law and Justice	...	+ 20,114	+ 24,011
XVIII.	Other Departments	...	— 7,451	— 47,624
XXI.	Electrical and Mechanical Department.		+ 10,365	— 27,538

46. The increase against estimates under "I-Land Revenue" was due to better realizations of arrears in the Khalsa Villages of the Canal area during the year under report ; the decrease under "II-Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties" was attributable to the short recovery of conveyance of immoveable property at the Capital and grant of title deeds and sale of sites in the districts and royalty on brick kilns ; the increase under head "III-Irrigation" was ascribable to better recovery of water rate in canal area ; the decrease under "IV-Sale of

State Property," was caused by a fall in the sale of land in the Capital and the Districts as well in the City Suburbs ; the increase under " VII-Customs " was brought about by greater import and export of goods ; the decrease under head " VIII-Excise " occurred on account of lesser sale of liquor and short recovery of excise duty on opium and country spirit ; the decrease under " X-State Railway " was the result of lesser grain and passenger traffic and the fact that the Kolayat Fair fell during the month of November, 1929 ; the increase under " XI-Coal " was occasioned by more demand and output of coal ; the decreases under heads " XIV-Interest," " XVIII-Other Departments and " XXI-Electrical and Mechanical Department " were the outcome respectively of less surplus balance invested in banks and non-recovery of life insurance premiums from the State employees, and short supply of electric power to the public at the capital and want of income from Ratangarh, Churu, Sardarshahr, and Sujangarh as Electric power could not be supplied to them during the year, while the increase under " XV-A " was the direct outcome of larger sale of Talbana, Court and Judicial stamps, etc.

47. The Extraordinary receipts during the year under report were as under :—

			Rs.
1. Sale of land in Sutlej Canal area	...	...	16,71,713
2. Sale proceeds of Occupancy Rights	...	...	72,975
3. Public Loan	...	...	73,37,791
4. Neota on account of the Heir-Apparent's Wedding	...	...	48,169
5. Recovery of outstanding against Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. (In Liquidation)	...	...	1,013
6. Sale of State Camel Tolas	...	...	1,21,560
7. Sale of Horse Stud live-stock	...	...	3,939
Total			92,57,160

48. **Expenditure.**—The Ordinary and Extraordinary expenditure including Capital expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 95,54,274 and Rs. 1,00,39,964 respectively, making a total of Rs. 1,95,94,238 against the estimated Ordinary Expenditure of Rs. 92,74,342 and estimated Extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 80,10,330 or a total expenditure of Rs. 1,72,84,672. The result was that the expenditure under the head " Ordinary " exceeded by Rs. 2,79,932 the estimates for the year and exceeded by Rs. 10,38,726 the actuals of the previous year.

Stamps.

49. This Department remained under the charge of Pandit Chhatar Singh, Superintendent of Stamps, throughout the year under report.

50. The total receipts during the year under the Head "Stamps" amounted to Rs. 1,16,081 against the estimated figure of Rs. 1,21,200. They were however more by Rs. 4,814 than the actuals of the last year, the falling off being due to prevailing trade depression.

51. The following comparative statement will show that the receipts under this head have steadily increased from year to year during the last three years :—

No.	Kind of Stamps	Actuals for 1926-27	Actuals for 1927-28	Actuals for 1928-29	Estimate for 1928-29
1	Non-Judicial ...	Rs 87,921	Rs. 94,296	Rs. 98,316	Rs 1,05,000
2	Hundies and Foreign Bills	2,292	2,230	1,745	2,000
3	One Anna Receipt Stamps	8,822	7,852	7,119	9,000
4	Cash in lieu of Stamps	1,227	3,764	1,929	1,500
5	Fines and Penalties	2,921	3,005	6,573	3,500
6	Insurance ...	...	...	60	...
7	Miscellaneous...	186	120	264	200
	Total ...	1,03,369	1,11,267	1,16,081	1,21,200

52. The slight decrease under the "Sub-Head" "one anna receipt stamps" was attributable to the abolition of stamp duty on Demand Drafts.

53. The Government decided during the year to levy stamp duty on Foreign Life Policies issued to residents in the Bikaner State by foreign Insurance Companies operating in the State territory and as a consequence additional stamps worth Re. 0-6-0, Re. 0-12-0 and Rs. 1-2-0 were got printed for the purpose.

54. The income from Judicial stamps is included under the head "Law and Justice," and the following triennial statement will show the increase from year to year.

No	Kind of Stamps	Actuals for 1926-27	Actuals for 1927-28	Actuals for 1928-29	Estimates for 1928-29
1	Court Fee ...	1,98,272	1,94,987	2,08,677	2,00,000
2	Judicial ...	61,677	70,318	73,707	75,000
3	Talbana ...	26,429	27,467	29,940	28,000
	Total ...	2,86,378	2,92,772	3,12,324	3,03,000

The Stores Purchase Committee.

55. Major Maharaj Sri Narayan Singhji Sahib continued to be the President till March 1929, when the Prime Minister became the Chairman. The personnel of the Committee remained unchanged till the 31st July, 1929, but with the introduction of the new rules to regulate the working of the Stores Purchase Committee with effect from the 1st August, 1929, it was fixed as follows :—

- (1) Prime Minister or in his absence Finance Minister... Chairman.
- (2) Public Works Minister ... Vice-Chairman.
- (3) The Minister of the Department indenting the Stores, or concerned with the Stores, or where the Department concerned is under the control of the Public Works Minister, the Head of the Department concerned with the Stores ... Member.
- (4) Accountant-General ...

56. The Stores Purchase Committee during the year spared no pains to obtain the most favourable rates compatible with quality by means of competitive tenders and were thus instrumental in effecting substantial savings on departmental indents. It dealt with 187 indents in all.

57. The estimated expenditure on account of the maintenance of the department for the year was Rs. 11,593 as against Rs. 10,987 during the last year. There was an income of Rs. 1,600 on account of Tender Fee, as against Rs. 1,400 in the last year, while the figure for the Earnest Money realised from the firms during the year stood at Rs. 24,000 as against Rs. 30,000 in the last year.

58. The introduction of the newly sanctioned rules which came into force from the 1st August, 1929, for the working of the Department on a sound footing, doubtless foreshadows further constructive development of this Department, with the various State Departments extending due co-operation by utilizing this valuable agency in effecting their departmental purchases.

CHAPTER III.

Public Works.

Roads and Buildings.

59. During the year under review Mr. C. T. Jose continued as State Engineer.

60. Mr. G. N. Mehta continued as Assistant Engineer, while another Assistant Engineer was appointed in the person of Mr. K. N. Mantri on the 5th October, 1928, so as to ensure more effective supervision of the works under construction.

61. The expenditure incurred during the year chargeable to State Funds amounted to Rs. 12,12,387 against the sanctioned Budget allotment of Rs. 15,20,767, exclusive of supervision charges.

62. The decrease in expenditure was due to the Budget grants not having been fully utilized within the year.

63. The total expenditure on supervision during the year amounted to Rs. 62,492 as against Rs. 62,223 in the previous year.

64. The percentage of supervision charges to the total expenditure came to 5.1 as against 4.5 in the previous year. If the works carried out by the Department for the Privy Purse are taken into account, the percentage of supervision charges to the expenditure incurred would come to 3.7.

65. The details of expenditure were as follows :—

Statement of expenditure for 1928-29 on Buildings and Roads.

Description of work	Original works	Repairs	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works	10,566	13,852	24,418
Civil Works	1,84,329	1,65,162	3,49,491
Communication (Roads)	3,067	77,118	80,185
Miscellaneous (or Works of Public Utility.)	8,890	13,551	22,441
Supervision Charges	62,492	...	62,492
Extraordinary	7,35,852	...	7,35,852
Grand Total	10,05,196	2,69,685	12,74,879

66. **Rainfall at Gajner, Mudh and Pilap Bunds.**—During the year the rainfall recorded at Gajner Bund was 8 inches and 52 cents and the water in the Bund rose to a maximum height of 1 foot and 5 inches.

67. The rainfall recorded at the Mudh Bund was 2 inches and 30 cents and the water in the tank rose to a maximum height of 13 ft. and 3 inches.

68. The rainfall recorded at Pilap Bund was 4 inches and 30 cents and the water in the Bund rose to a height of 10 feet and 3½ inches.

69. **Water Works and Sanitation**—The Water Works and Sanitation branch of the P. W. D. was transferred to the Electrical and Mechanical Department on the 1st November, 1928, and remained under the charge of that Department throughout the year under report.

70. Out of the twenty wells under the charge of the Department five wells are worked by means of Electric Power. The quantity of water pumped out was satisfactory and was distributed as usual.

71. Of the remaining wells six did not work during the year as no body came forward to take them on lease, whilst the rest were worked on contract with the exception of Ramsar well which was worked departmentally by means of bullocks.

72. The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure during the year as compared with those of the last year :—

		1928-29			1927-28		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	...	43,441	15	9	28,169	11	5
Expenditure	...	25,418	8	7	17,739	5	2
Balance	...	18,023	7	2	10,430	6	3

73. **Artesian Boring.**—With a view to improve the water supply of the City it was decided to sink an artesian well and the necessary plant for this work arrived in March, 1929, and a start was made with the Jail well.

74. Various unfortunate incidents retarded the progress of the work, culminating in a tool becoming firmly stuck at a depth of 600 feet. After two months' endeavour to remove the tool, it was finally decided to abandon the bore and start a fresh one. The new bore was started on the 13th October, 1929. It is hoped that the new venture will fare better and prove a real solution of the water problem in Bikaner.

Railways and Telegraphs.

75. The necessary information as regards total mileage, capital expenditure incurred up-to-date and during the year, the earnings and working expenses during the year, etc., is given below :—

Particulars	Figures for 1927-28	Figures for 1928-29
(1) Total number of miles open	723.99	759.27
(2) Capital Expenditure.		
A.—During the year—	Rs.	Rs.
1. Open line including suspense	12,90,185	9,49,710
2. Lines under construction	16,15,934	46,926
B.—From commencement of operation to end of the year.—		
1. Open line including suspense	3,10,24,528	3,83,19,510
2. Lines under construction and survey	17,42,619	4,44,002
3. Gross earnings	39,59,142	43,50,857
4. Working expenses	26,96,090	27,57,255
5. Net earnings	12,63,052	15,93,602
6. Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings ...	68.1	63.37
7. Percentage of net earnings on open line capital outlay including suspense.	4.24	4.85
8. Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay on open line and lines under construction or survey.	4.03	4.79

76. The expectations of the development of railway traffic, after the opening of the Gang Canal, are being gradually realised as is amply borne out by the figures and railway earnings given above.

77. Approximately half the earthwork of the Bhadra-Sadulpur Extension was completed during the year under report, and it is confidently expected that this last portion of the Hanumangarh-Sadulpur Chord Line will be opened to traffic next year.

78. The survey of the Sadulpur-Rewari Chord Line is well in hand and will be shortly completed, though for actual work of construction the sanction of the Government of India is being awaited.

79. The increase in the gross earnings was due chiefly to the opening of new extensions.

80. The increase in working expenses was mainly attributable to additional mileage worked.

81. The principal items of capital expenditure were as under :—

	Rs.
1. Improvements to water supply	5,311
2. Putting a tube well in well No. 1 at Hanumangarh .	6,260
3. Water Softener at Dhirera	2,279
4. Improvement of watering arrangements at certain stations	17,995
5. Completing block of gang quarters at Bagwali station and building 2 blocks of gang quarters in Hanumangarh District	6,141
6. Extension to Railway school at Hanumangarh ...	3,448
7. Adding two menial quarters to present menial block in Assistant Engineer's Bungalow at Hanumangarh and building 2 double clerical quarters at Churu .	5,235
8. Remodelling Ratangarh Yard	9,936
9. Making ash pits at certain stations	2,046
10. Timber unloading Gantry in Workshops, Bikaner ...	2,314
11. Building Carriage and Wagon Foreman's office in Workshops	2,139
12. Lean to near Carriage repair shop at Workshops ...	2,676
13. Building Institute for subordinate officers at Bikaner .	7,909
14. New Gantry siding in Workshops lifting siding in Running shed, Bikaner, and extending dead end siding at Sujangarh	4,206
15. Extension to foundry in Workshops, Bikaner ...	6,205
16. Building a flag station between Gajsinghpur and Sri Karanpur	1,678
17. Trial Boring at Sadulpur	1,145
18. Purchasing Operating Set	3,000
19. Improvements to wells at Khari, Sadulpur and Siwani.	2,602
20. Electrification of and extension to the Traverser in Workshops	4,913
21. Purchasing Workshop machinery and heavy tools ...	2,586
22. Additional machinery for Workshops including sub-estimate for the Compressor House	1,30,478
Machinery	Rs. 1,29,427
Compressor House	1,051

Rolling Stock.

23.	Fitting vacuum brake to coaching stock	...	5,061
24.	Cochran Boiler size No. 3	... ..	2,533
25.	Building 7 bogie third class carriages	... ..	63,789
26.	Building 3 new B. C. I. T's	... ..	41,102
27.	Fitting vacuum brake to 5 bogie coaches, 7 four-wheeled coaches, piping 2 bogie coaches and 3 four-wheeled coaches	... ..	4,823
28.	Building one officer's carriage	... ..	5,237
29.	Building one Family First class carriage	... ..	5,237

Lines under construction and survey.

30.	Hanumangarh-Nohar line	... ..	32,271
31.	Nohar to Bhadra line	... ..	1,61,645
32.	Bhadra to Sadulpur section...	... ..	70,048
33.	Sadulpur-Rewari survey	... ..	21,459
34.	Kesrisinghpur to Raisinghnagar	... ..	85,394
35.	Anupgarh Branch line	... ..	2,78,837

82. Stations.—The following stations were opened during the year :—

1. Kalyankote.
2. Sri Bijeynagar.
3. Ramsinghpur.
4. Anupgarh.

83. Resignations.—Mr. R. D. Sandes, Loco., Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, resigned his post, while on leave, with effect from the 24th December, 1928.

Electrical and Mechanical Department.

84. Mr. S. C. Cook remained in charge of the Department throughout the year, while Mr. S. C. Vora worked as Assistant Engineer.

85. The total expenditure incurred on the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 10,36,476-13-11, as against Rs. 3,84,391-1-0 in the year 1927-28, and the budget provision of Rs. 11,29,973-14-9. The increase in the budget provision and the expenditure over last year's figures was due to the execution of the District Electric supply scheme.

86. The figures of expenditure and income are summarised as follows :—

Particulars.	Budget allotment.		Expenditure.		Revenue.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Office Establishment.	26,855	10 0	26,131	5 0	...	
Electricity	1,88,705	8 0	1,88,940	0 6	1,47,966	6 0
Ice Factory	2,618	0 0	2,514	3 1	16,568	2 3
Workshops and Stores.	2,506	0 0	2,433	5 5	4,524	5 0
Telephones	6,196	12 9	6,253	10 4	811	11 0
Auction sale proceeds.	...		...		10,614	10 9
Miscellaneous	...		...		8,976	11 9
Original works	9,03,092	0 0	8,10,204	5 7	...	
Total	11,29,973	14 9	10,36,476	13 11	1,89,461	14 9

87. Central Power House.—No additions and alterations to the Power House plant were made during the year and the entire existing plant continued to work satisfactorily.

88. Full supply of Palana coal was maintained throughout the year, and the total quantity of coal consumed was 22,330 tons.

89. The output again showed an increase over the previous year, the number of units generated being 30,86,336 against 28,43,131 in the last year, the increase being 7·8 per cent.

90. Supply of light and power.—The demand for light continued to expand during the year. 146 new connections were allowed to the public bringing the total number of private consumers to 1,467 against 1,298 of the last year.

91. The details of installation were as below :—

Particulars.	1927-28.	1928-29.
1. Lamps ...	24,306	27,178
2. Plugs ...	6,161	6,874
3. Ceiling fans ...	500	549
4. Factories (Flour mills) ...	8	12
5. Thermantidotes ...	11	11
6. Workshop motors ...	2	2
7. Printing Press motors ...	4	4
8. Railway Workshop motors ...	42	42

92. The cost of generation and distribution, including all overhead charges, during the year was Re. 0-1-2·07 per unit against Re. 0-1-3·3 per unit in the last year.

93. District Electric Supply Scheme.—This scheme was sanctioned in March last, and orders for the necessary plant were placed during that month. The work of construction was started immediately and a large proportion of the work was completed during the year. The estimated expenditure amounts to Rs. 8,72,649. The supply of electric power will be made from Bikaner to the eastern towns of the State.

94. Water works.—The total quantity of water pumped was 30,96,44,070 gallons against 29,85,95,200 in the last year. The entire pumping plant installed at the various wells continued to work satisfactorily.

95. The following is a statement showing the quantities pumped from the various wells :—

	1927-28.	1928-29.
1. Choutina Well ...	11,28,81,600	11,11,99,670
2. Jail Well ...	5,42,30,400	3,48,87,800
3. Ratansagar Well...	2,75,50,200	4,46,73,400
4. Nawalsagar Well ...	5,79,55,200	5,72,07,600
5. Karnisagar Well ...	4,59,70,800	6,16,75,600
Total Gallons ...	29,85,95,200	30,96,44,070

The total cost of raising the above quantity of water was Rs. 96,830-2-10 which gives a cost of Re. 0-5-0 per 1,000 gallons against Re. 0-5-2·8 in the last year.

96. Telephones.—The existing telephone system continued to work satisfactorily during the year under report and no important changes were made in the installation.

97. The number of connections at the end of the year was 184 against 178 of the last year. Of these nine were private connections for which rent was paid.

98. **Ice Factory.**—The demand for ice was very satisfactory during the hot weather but the revenue derived fell short of the last year's income due to the fact that refrigerators were installed in the Palaces and a few private houses and also that there was no special occasion as that of Ganganagar camp in the last year.

99. The details of revenue and expenditure are given below :—

Year.	Output.		Expenditure.			Revenue.		
	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1927-28.	6,991		3,256	2	0	21,053	5	6
1928-29.	6,340	3	2,514	3	1	16,568	2	3

100. **Workshops.**—The workshops continued to function in their usual manner and the total amount paid in wages for temporary labour was Rs. 72,825-11-0 against Rs. 43,589 in the last year, while the average number of men employed was 249 against 124 of the previous year.

CHAPTER IV.

Revenue Department.

101. General.—Mr. G. D. Rudkin, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. (retired), continued to be Revenue Minister upto the 21st June, 1929, when he suddenly died of heart failure at Dalhousie where he had gone for his Summer recess. His death has been a great blow to the Revenue Department and especially to the Colonisation of the Gang Canal area which was being carried out under his direct supervision.

102. Under the commands of His Highness the Maharajah the following notification was issued in the *Bikaner Rajpatra* Extraordinary, dated the 17th July, 1929, to mark His Highness' sense of loss entailed by the death of Mr. Rudkin.

“Whilst in Bombay attending the Princes' Conference at the end of last month, His Highness the Maharajah heard with the deepest regret and shock the very sad news of the sudden demise at Dalhousie, on the 21st June, of Mr. G. D. Rudkin, C.I.E., O.B.E., Revenue Minister, Bikaner State.

“In Mr. Rudkin His Highness the Maharajah has lost a true and trusted friend and very capable and conscientious Minister, who enjoyed his fullest confidence; and His Highness desires to place on record his sense of the great and irreparable loss suffered by himself, his Government, and indeed by the whole State by the death of such a well-trying, valuable and competent officer who had so whole-heartedly identified himself with the interests of the Bikaner State and its subjects.

A kind-hearted and sympathetic Officer, Mr. Rudkin was also very popular with the people. He was easily accessible to the lowliest and humblest peasant; and his house and office were kept constantly besieged by a large number of settlers who had settled in the Gang Canal area. Indeed he proved a veritable friend, guide and philosopher to the Zamindars and the new as well as old settlers. His genial presence will also be greatly missed by his numerous friends and admirers.

As is known, the services of the late Mr. Rudkin were originally obtained on loan from the Punjab Government so early as October, 1912; and it was thus close upon 17 years for which he served the Bikaner State with such conspicuous loyalty, integrity and ability. He commenced his service in the State as Revenue Commissioner; and was promoted to be Revenue Minister in 1917, throughout which period Mr. Rudkin rendered invaluable services to the State. He also did excellent work in the State during the Great War. His strongest forte however was Canal and Colonization work, in which field Mr. Rudkin shouldered very heavy work and responsibilities and in which he gained much distinction and success; and the valuable experience he brought with him from his Punjab service, where he became intimately conversant with problems of irrigation and colonization, were of great benefit to the Government of Bikaner. His sympathetic and tactful handling of many difficult questions inevitably arising in connection with the Gang Canal and Colonization work was a source of great confidence to His Highness' Government, and his sudden and untimely death, at a time when both the Government of Bikaner and the Zamindars of the Gang Canal area wanted his wise and sympathetic assistance, will be particularly felt.

The heartfelt sympathy of every one in Bikaner will go out to Mrs. Rudkin and her children in their great and irreparable loss – a loss which is shared by every one in the State.”

103. His Highness the Maharajah was pleased to appoint Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Sahib as officiating Revenue Minister with effect from the 22nd June, 1929, and subsequently to confirm him in the appointment on the 27th July, and he continued to hold office till the end of the year.

104. The Department of Commerce and Industries which was under Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Sahib before his appointment as Revenue Minister was included in the portfolio of the Revenue Minister along with the State Colliery and the Mineral Department from the portfolio of the Home Minister.

105. The services of Mr. C. V. Salusbury, I.C.S., having been obtained on loan from the Punjab Government he was appointed Financial Commissioner, Ganga Nagar Division. He was placed in charge of both the Revenue and the Irrigation Departments in the Ganga Nagar Division. As the Chief Revenue Head of this Department he supervises and controls all the settlement, irrigation, colonisation and revenue work including Mal Mandi of the Suratgarh and Ganga Nagar Nizamats, the work of the Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies (both relating to the Canal and the Tehsils of Nohar and Bhadra), Superintendent of Forests, and the Superintendent of Agriculture as well as the work of Commerce and Industries relating to these two Nizamats. He has also been entrusted with all work connected with the Bhakra Dam Project. He has been invested with the powers of a Minister in the work and Departments placed in his charge.

106. There was an abnormal shortage of water supplies in the Gang Canal during the months of April and May, but from this disadvantage all other canals from the Sutlej were equally the sufferers. His Highness the Maharajah promptly and generously suspended the collection of instalments of the purchase money for the lands sold. This suspension of dues resulted in a deficit of about Rupees twenty-five lakhs in the year's Budget, upsetting all financial calculations. The following Communique was issued in this connection under the commands of His Highness the Maharajah :—

“ Having regard to the recent comparative failure of crops in the Punjab and to the fact that it was not found possible owing to unusual shortage of water in the Sutlej River last May and unavoidable delays in finishing certain masonry works on the Canals to arrange an equitable supply of water to all *Chaks* during the last two crops whereby the capacity of some purchasers to pay the instalment of the purchase money of the lands sold may have been somewhat impaired, His Highness the Maharajah has been graciously pleased to sanction, as a special measure, the following concessions to the new colonists of the Gang Canal :—

1. Land-holders who have not had 40 per cent. of irrigation during the last two crop seasons will have one year's instalment of the purchase money suspended. The instalment so suspended will be recovered without liability for interest by four equal instalments—added to the usual annual instalment—if irrigation is satisfactory during the next four years. The annual payment would thus not exceed 20 annas as against 16 annas already agreed upon. Those who do not pay up this additional fraction will have to submit to the payment of interest at 6 per cent. on the amount not paid each year ; while

those who pay the quarter of the instalment now suspended along with the full instalment previously fixed will be remitted interest charges on the entire amount suspended.

2. Lands for which irrigation has not yet been made available will have two years' instalments—last year's and current year's—suspended without interest.
3. The water-course expenses will be recovered by four instead of two instalments.

When an agreement has been made it has to be loyally carried out and parties have no right in law to ask for suspension of payments or for prolongation of the period of performance. In view, however, of the losses the new settlers have suffered His Highness the Maharajah has been graciously pleased to take a lenient and considerate view of the situation.

It is hoped that these concessions which have been graciously granted by His Highness the Maharajah will be gratefully appreciated by the new colonists and land-holders with whose prosperity the well-being of the State is inextricably bound up."

107. With the development of the Ganga Canal Colony five members are to be admitted from that District to the Legislative Assembly. The idea is to give the franchise for election to a District Local Board to be brought into being at Ganga Nagar. This will necessitate new legislation and in the meanwhile with new and important landed interests gathering strength at Ganga Nagar, it is considered expedient not to leave those interests without a channel to voice their views or ventilate their grievances. With his earnest solicitude for the welfare of his subjects and with his kind desire closely to associate his people with his administration, His Highness has nominated three Members from the Colonists to the Assembly and has allotted two seats to the landed interests of the Ganga Nagar Division. This arrangement is only temporary and the three seats now filled by nomination will be ultimately thrown open to election as soon as a District Local Board is created in Ganga Nagar. In the absence of a Local Board Council, His Highness' Government have also sanctioned the creation of a Municipal Board at Ganga Nagar.

108. With a view to assisting the development of the Canal Colony as far as possible, His Highness was pleased to abolish export duty on grain and oil-seeds and other agricultural produce grown in and sent out from the canal district, while customs duty on cotton imported into the colony was also remitted, so as to encourage the supply of cotton to the ginning factorics which are to be installed in the Canal area.

109. Babu Mathura Prasad, B.A., continued as Secretary, Revenue Department, throughout the year.

110. A Conference of officials was held in October, 1929, in which several questions of importance were discussed, while a scheme of rural reconstruction was discussed at the Conference between officials and non-officials of the State.

111. Rai Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal Puri, continued to be the Revenue Commissioner, Ganga Nagar Division, throughout the year under report. The post of Superintendent of his office was reduced and that of an Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner was created to which Lala Inder Bhan, B.A., Superintendent, Colony Office, was appointed.

112. Vyas Sitaram continued to work as Acting Revenue Commissioner, Sadar, from the beginning of the year upto the 17th September, 1929, when he reverted to his substantive post of Nazim and Rai Bahadur Pandit Harihar Nath Mnttoo was appointed as Revenue Commissioner, Sadar, and he continued to work during the rest of the year. Kanwar Prem Singh continued to work as Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, Sadar, throughout the year.

The Revenue Commissioner, Sadar, remained on tour for 7 days in Sadar, 15 days in Sujangarh and 18 days in Reni Nizamats inspecting the work of the Tehsils.

113. **Boundary Disputes.**—No boundary dispute of any importance was pending during the year under report but there were minor disputes between the villages of Lohsana and Sarsala in Tehsil Churu and village Khilyali in Shekhawati ; between Dhani Moti Singh of Patta Rajpura in Tehsil Reni and village Tumkore in Shekhawati ; and between Dudhawas in Tehsil Rajgarh and village Bijawa in Shekhawati. These cases received the attention of the Revenue Department, but could not be finally decided. In almost all the cases reply from the Jaipur State was awaited.

114. **Rainfall.**—Appendix II gives the rainfall recorded during the year as compared to that of the preceding year. Though the rainfall was only slightly below the average, yet it was very unevenly distributed and failed in August and September when it was badly needed. The failure of these late rains materially impaired the prospects of *Rabi* cultivation as well as of *Kharif* crops maturing. The State was faced by a deplorable agricultural situation ; and the ravages of locust pests aggravated the hardship inflicted by the drought. Confidential instructions were issued to all Departments to hold themselves in readiness to cope with the unfortunate situation in case it grew worse, but there arose no necessity of opening any test or relief works, as there was only an acute scarcity of fodder and grass for which more than adequate arrangements were promptly made by His Highness' Government. Export duty on about a thousand cows was foregone which charitably-disposed Mahajans wanted to take away towards the Sind border and Mewar. Fortunately, there was also a large outturn of fodder crops and *Karbi* in the Ganga Nagar District, and the Railway freight for transport of fodder from Ganga Nagar was considerably reduced so as to facilitate the supply of fodder at concession rates from a sphere of plenty to a sphere of want. With the help of benevolent Sahukars supplemented by subsidies from Government, where necessary, it was further arranged to sell fodder at reduced rates to needy agriculturists. The grazing fees in the Gogameri Bir were also remitted to enable cultivators to tide over the scarcity. Cattle from the affected Tehsils were encouraged to be taken to the Canal Colony and the cultivators were themselves encouraged to migrate to the Canal areas with their cattle. Some of them got land under command of the Distributaries for temporary cultivation, and the reason why this could not be resorted to on a more extensive scale was that they were late in shifting and the season had far advanced before they could prepare the virgin soil by ploughing for the first sowings. A large number of people were, however, absorbed as tenants under the land-holders and colonists who stood in urgent need of labourers and tenants to cultivate their land.

115. **Crops and Fodder.**—The total area in Bighas under *Kharif* and *Rabi* cultivation during the year was 18,68,047 and 15,03,316 respectively as compared with 22,65,493 and 8,12,502 Bighas respectively in the previous year. While there was a welcome and expected increase in the area under *Rabi* crops of 6,90,814 Bighas, there was a shrinkage of 3,97,446 Bighas under

Kharif mainly owing to the persistent visitations of locusts. Immediate steps were taken for their destruction, the Government having sanctioned a special grant for the purpose.

116. The following table gives the areas in Bighas sown and matured in the different Nizamats and Tehsils :—

Nizamat and Tehsil	<i>Kharif 1928</i>			<i>Rabi 1929</i>		
	Matured	Kharaba	Total	Matured	Kharaba	Total
Tehsil Sadar . .	24,991	54,813	79,804	480	60	540
„ Surpura . .	46,861	76,009	1,22,870	...	...	...
„ Lunkaransar.	8,136	32,348	40,484	...	...	...
Total Nz. Sadar .	79,988	1,63,170	2,43,158	480	60	540
Tehsil Rajgarh . .	84,116	1,95,550	2,79,666	5,793	22,817	28,610
„ Reni . .	5,905	76,048	81,953	38	648	686
„ Churu . .	6,177	44,709	50,886	130	29	159
„ Nohar . .	5,479	1,18,413	1,23,922	8,086	49,143	57,229
„ Bhadra . .	41,491	2,80,013	3,21,504	41,570	1,08,480	1,50,050
Total Nz. Reni .	1,43,168	7,14,163	8,57,931	55,617	1,81,117	2,36,734
Tehsil Sujangarh . .	4,341	15,258	19,599	186	34	220
„ Ratangarh . .	6,746	81,345	88,091	85	...	85
„ Sardarshahr .	7,523	28,266	35,789	19	...	19
„ Dungargarh .	12,571	30,792	43,363	7	16	23
Total Nz. Sujangarh.	31,181	1,05,715	1,36,896	297	50	347
Grand total Sadar Division.	2,54,337	9,83,648	12,37,985	56,394	1,81,227	2,37,621
Tehsil Hanumangarh.	1,58,854	1,38,594	2,97,448	3,43,696	1,33,119	4,76,815
„ Suratgarh . .	37,002	26,024	63,026	72,355	62,885	1,35,240
„ Ganganagar . .	1,06,564	34,029	1,40,593	2,62,141	67,837	3,29,978
„ Anupgarh . .	2,761	8,304	11,065	11,076	18,042	29,118
„ Raisinghnagar.	14,864	16,986	31,850	39,934	34,904	74,838
„ Padampur . .	24,587	10,465	35,052	75,688	20,811	96,499
„ Karanpur . .	46,712	4,316	51,028	1,08,099	15,108	1,23,207
Grand total Ganganagar Division.	3,91,344	2,38,718	6,30,062	9,12,989	3,52,706	12,65,695

117. Agricultural and other stock.—The agricultural and other stock in the *Khalsa* and *Patta* villages was as follows :—

Bulls including branded <i>Sands</i> and <i>Godhas</i>	...	9,722
Bullocks	...	1,03,545
Cows	...	3,45,104
Young ones both male and female	...	2,02,162
Buffaloes male	...	7,856
Buffaloes female	..	56,709
Young buffaloes male and female	...	38,392
Sheep	...	7,83,919
Goats	...	2,89,229
Horses	...	2,017
Mares	...	1,780
Colts and fillies	...	417
Mules	...	53
Donkeys	...	6,803
Camels	...	1,36,507
Ploughs	...	1,29,010
Carts	...	14,384

Prices.

118. General condition of the people.—In spite of scanty rains and heavy damage to crops by locusts almost throughout the State, the prices of the staple food grains remained steady on the whole, and even showed a downward tendency. Appendix X gives the prices of food stuffs for the four quarters of the year for all the Tehsils.

119. Work and Wages. The general condition of the people was fairly prosperous during the year and there was no dearth of employment for the labouring classes for whom labour was easily accessible and available. The rate of wages ranged from annas 5 to Rs. 1-8-0 per day.

120. Epidemic.—There was no outbreak of any disease among the people or the cattle during the year under report.

121. Land Revenue from Khalsa Villages.—The demand, collections, and arrears of land revenue from Khalsa villages in each Nizamat is given below :—

Nizamat	DEMAND			COLLECTIONS			BALANCE		
	Arrears for past years	Current year	Total	Arrears for past years	Current year	Total	Arrears	Current year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sadar	6,798	46,229	53,027	3,439	45,121	48,560	3,359	1,108	4,467
Sujangarh	1,172	33,794	34,966	591	33,244	33,835	581	550	1,131
Reni	13,722	3,24,243	3,37,965	6,941	3,11,161	3,18,102	6,781	13,082	19,863
Suratgarh	79,696	1,13,796	1,93,492	38,318	99,308	1,37,626	41,378	14,488	55,866
Ganganagar	3,19,810	10,99,863	14,19,674	1,52,857	10,04,916	11,57,773	1,66,954	94,947	2,61,902
Total	4,21,198	16,17,925	20,39,124	2,02,146	14,93,750	16,95,896	2,19,053	1,24,173	3,43,228

122. Land Revenue from Tibi Pargana.—The demand, Collections, and arrears of Land Revenue in Tibi Pargana are given below :—

Item	DEMAND			COLLECTIONS			BALANCE		
	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
Land Revenue	Rs. a. p. 8,734-7-9	Rs. a. p. 26,933-5-6	Rs. a. p. 35,667-13-3	Rs. a. p. 3,443-9-6	Rs. a. p. 23,716-7-9	Rs. a. p. 27,160-1-3	Rs. a. p. 5,290-14-3	Rs. a. p. 3,216-13-9	Rs. a. p. 8,507-12-0
Water rate	3,186-13-9	5,804-13-0	8,991-10-9	910-10-6	5,172-5-6	6,083-0-0	2,276-3-3	632-7-6	2,908-10-9
Total ...	11,921-5-6	32,738-2-6	44,659-8-0	4,354-4-0	28,888-13-3	33,243-1-3	7,567-1-6	3,849-5-3	11,416-6-9

123. Tribute from Pattedars.—The following table shows the demand, collections and arrears of Rakam due from Patta villages :—

Nizamat.	DEMAND			COLLECTIONS			BALANCE		
	Arrears for past years	Current year	Total	Arrears for past years	Current year	Total	Arrears for past years	Current year	Total
Sadar ...	Rs. 39,490	Rs. 74,425	Rs. 1,13,915	Rs. 992	Rs. 73,858	Rs. 74,850	Rs. 38,498	567	39,065
Snjanganrh ...	27,777	1,03,169	1,30,946	3,742	1,01,677	1,05,419	24,036	1,492	25,528
Beni ...	39,956	1,32,181	1,72,137	5,403	1,28,622	1,34,025	31,553	3,559	38,112
Suratgarh ...	48	6,244	6,292	48	6,214	6,292	...	...	...
Ganganagar ...	29	235	321	3	287	290	26	8	31
Total ...	1,07,300	3,16,314	4,23,614	10,188	3,10,688	3,20,876	97,113	5,626	1,02,739

124. Settlement.—During the previous year 236 villages in the Hanu-mangarh, Suratgarh, Ganganagar, and Padampur Tahsils were under settlement, and 162 villages were completely settled. During the year under report the measurement work of the remaining 74 villages was completed. About half of the work of the record of rights was also finished during the year.

Taccavi.

125. The balance to be recovered on account of arrears of Taccavi stood at Rs. 36,285 out of which a sum of Rs. 35,349 was recovered during the year. But a further sum of Rs. 25,769 was advanced as Taccavi in the Ganganagar Division during the year, and thus the balance to be recovered stood at Rs. 26,705. Leaving aside the fresh advance, the recoveries in other parts of the State were eminently satisfactory.

126. Area granted on temporary cultivation.—During the year under report 2,09,227 Bighas of land was given on temporary cultivation.

127. Immigration and Emigration.—No movement of importance either of Emigration or of Immigration took place during the year. Two families from foreign territory migrated to Nohar and settled down there permanently.

128. Resumption of villages.—The following villages and lands lapsed to the State during the year in accordance with State rules :—

1. Siana Bas Sankhlan in Tehsil Surpura.
2. $\frac{1}{4}$ th of Himatsar, Sarah Basi in Tehsil Sadar.
3. One field of 382 Bighas in Sarah Acharjan in Tehsil Sadar.

129. Grant of villages.—The following villages were granted in Patta:—

1. Village Ranasar in Tehsil Dungargarh.
2. ½th of village Khatiawas in Tehsil Lunkaransar.

130. Registration.—Appendix IX gives the number of documents registered during the year, their value, and the fees realised from registration.

131. Neota.—Rs. 13,061 was the closing balance of previous assessments left unrecovered at the end of the previous year on account of the Neota for Sri Senior Maharaj Kumar Sahib's Wedding while the assessments from the remaining quarters (mostly urban areas) during the year amounted to Rs. 1,65,628, bringing up the total to Rs. 1,78,689. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,49,282, was recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,407, recoverable at the end of the year.

132. Killa Bhachh.—Rs. 4,660, assessed and left as the recoverable balance at the end of the last year stood unrecovered at the close of the year under review.

133. Works of Public Utility.—The following works of public utility at cost noted against each were constructed by private individuals during the year under report:—

No.	Description of work	Approximate cost	Person who constructed
1	Pucca Dharmshala at Dhirwas, Tehsil Reni.	Rs. 11,000	Ramrikh s/o Neta Jat of Dhirwas.
2	Pucca Kund at Raya Tunda, Tehsil Reni.	1,960	Maji Songiriji of Patta Bhukarka.
3	Pucca Kund at Raya Tunda, Tehsil Reni.	5,000	Shrilal s/o Ganga Jal Pachisia of Nohar.
4	Pucca well at Chak Rajasar Tehsil Nohar.	1,400	Lachhmandas Bagri of Nohar.
5	Pucca Kund at Kuji, Tehsil Bhadra.	1,000	Malu s/o Govind Jat of Kuji.
6	Pucca Dharmshala and Kund at Jodhwas, Tehsil Rajgarh.	10,000	Nanuram Mahajan of Sidhmukh.
7	Pucca Kund at Rajgarh ...	3,500	Shrinivas Cheuka of Rajgarh.
8	Pucca Kund at Rajgarh ...	2,500	„ „ „
9	Pucca well at Churu ...	15,000	Seth Chimanram Bharthia s/o Phoolchand of Churu.
10	Pucca Kund at Sejasar, Tehsil Lunkaransar.	1,200	Bhopalram Brahman of Sejasar.
11	Dharamshala at Ganga Nagar ...	25,000	Public. It is under construction.

134. Over and above the works of public utility carried out by private individuals, for which the State ordinarily grants land *gratis*, the State has its own Budget of expenditure for such works. Besides the work of constructing and repairs to village tanks, wells, etc., for which the grant was doubled during the

year under review, the State built during the year four Pucca Diggis in the Mandis of the Canal Area for public convenience at a cost of Rs. 17,658. The Rules for the utilization of such grants have been liberalised with a view to ensuring full advantage being taken by the public of the State munificence.

135. Fairs.—The most important Fairs which take place in the State are held at Gogameri, Kolayat and Mukam. The Gogameri Fair was held between the 20th August and 18th September. About sixty thousand persons attended the Fair from neighbouring places in other States and British India. A large trade in camels and cattle is done at this Fair and a vast grazing area is attached to the shrine which greatly enhances the popularity of the Fair; and with the opening of the Hanumangarh-Bhadra section of the Railway line which passes through the centre of the area, the Fair has received a great impetus. The income accruing from Customs duty alone on cattle sold amounted to Rs. 22,381-0-9.

136. The Kolayat Fair specially held in reverence on account of the sojourn to this place of Kapil Muni is a well-known place of pilgrimage and the annual Fair there takes place in about the beginning of November each year, and is attended by many thousands of Sadhus and other pilgrims. The Kartik Purnmashi this year fell on the 27th November, 1928, and the Fair was attended by about 20,000 people.

137. The Fair at Mukam was held from the 9th to 12th March, 1929 and attracted about 5,000 people.

138. Among Fairs of lesser note may be mentioned those of Bhaironji at Kodamdesar in Tehsil Sadar, Jetha Bhutta at Gajner, Gogaji at Dadrewa in Tehsil Rajgarh, Ramdevji at Jasrasar in Tehsil Chnru, Hanumanji at Salasar in Tehsil Sujangarh, Mawarianji at Binjbaila in Tehsil Sardarsahar, and Bhadrakaliji at Amarpura in Tehsil Hanumangarh.

139. Treasure trove.—The following treasure trove was found during the year under report :—

Ten rupees of the present currency—silver current coins—in Tehsil Reni.

140. Brick kilns.—Royalty is recovered on pucca bricks burnt and the rate charged is Re. 1 per 1,000 for standard bricks, and Re. 0-4-0 per 1,000 for small ones. The amount realised as royalty during the year amounted to Rs. 20,411 as against Rs. 21,060 in the year before.

Malmandi.

141. The scheme for the survey and settlement of towns which had been receiving the attention of His Highness' Government for some time past could not be proceeded with as the services of an experienced surveyor could not be obtained. Operations will be started as soon as the requisite staff has been recruited.

142. A new scheme for the colonization of a new suburb at the Capital was sanctioned by His Highness' Government sometime ago and the work in connection therewith is well in hand. The whole area has been divided into suitable plots for residential purposes. The scheme seems to be catching on, as the wealthier classes who have got their ancestral houses inside the city do want more airy and commodious sites for houses in a healthy atmosphere. Incidentally, this will add to the attraction of the locality and be a source of considerable income to the public finances. The plots have been so arranged as to be available for both the wealthy and middle classes. The amenities of roads, water pipes, electricity, etc., will be duly afforded to the inhabitants.

143. The receipts under those sub-heads of ' II.—Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties ' and of ' IV.—Sale of State property ' which are dealt with by the Malmandi are given below. The income under the former mainly consists of succession, and adoption fees, and under the latter of sale proceeds of Nazul land and grant of title deeds for houses.

II.—Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties.—

				Rs.
1.	Conveyance of immoveable property in the Capital	...	...	63,045
2.	Do. do. Districts	...	...	1,15,689
3.	Grant of title deeds in the Capital	...	...	4,558
4.	Do. Districts	...	...	12,351
5.	Heirship and unregistered adoption fees	...	...	16,618
6.	Adoption deeds	...	...	11,020
7.	Rent on State buildings in the Capital	...	...	11
8.	Do. Districts	...	...	6,511
9.	Miscellaneous	...	...	16,844
Total				2,46,647

IV.—Sale of State property.—

1.	Sale of State houses	...	...	4,890
2.	Sale of land in the Capital	...	...	19,298
3.	Sale of land within the new city wall	...	...	2,751
4.	Sale of land in the Districts	...	...	57,219
5.	Fees for opening doors	...	...	6,140
6.	Miscellaneous	...	...	111
7.	Sale of stores	...	...	241
8.	Sale of unserviceable stores	...	...	115
Total				90,765

Irrigation.

144. **Katli River.**—The flow of the river during the year under report reached Budhawas and Sulkhania but was confined within the narrow channel and so no area was inundated.

145. **Western Jamna Canal.**—This canal irrigated 1,067 Bighas of land in this State during the year as against 874 Bighas during the previous year.

146. **Bunds.**—There are Bunds at Gajner, Madh and Pilap in the Sadar Tehsil but no irrigation was undertaken from these Bunds during the year under report. The area has been included in the State Forests.

147. **Nali.**—The Nali water began to flow on the 28th October, 1929, but was confined to its bed and reached Talwara Jheel and stopped flowing on the 31st October, 1929. On account of scarcity of water, it did not flood any appreciable area for cultivation.

148. **Irrigation Wells.**—A well at Daulatpura was constructed during the year under report. Four wells were constructed in the villages of Sherekan, Kulchandar, Biragh Becharagh and Tibi of Tehsil Hanumangarh sometime ago. The well at Daulatpura completed only recently could not irrigate any area.

149. **The Ghaggar Canals.**—In the year under report water reached the Bikaner boundary through the Northern and Southern Canals on the 31st July, 1929, and kept flowing upto the 25th September, 1929.

150. In the earlier part of the season, the supply of water in the Canals was not satisfactory and only an area of 1,018 acres for *Kharij* and 2,880 acres for *Rabi* was irrigated during the year.

151. There was almost no rain during the latter part of the year in consequence of which the *Rabi* Crops could not properly mature, and crops over 715 acres failed.

152. The gross assessments, remissions and area irrigated during the year will be known from the statement given below :—

Name of Tehsil	KHARIF 1928				RABI 1928-29			
	Area irrigated	Gross assessment	Remissions	Gross Revenue	Area irrigated	Gross assessment	Remissions	Gross Revenue
	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Acres	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hanumangarh ...	406	947 14	117 0	830 14	1,199	3,247 2 0	864 11	2,382 7 0
Tibi ...	612	1,216 12	351 9	865 3	1,681	3,948 7 0	1,056 12	2,891 11 0
Total ...	1,018	2,164 10	468 9	1,696 1	2,880	7,195 9 0	1,921 7	5,274 2 0

153. The miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 621-4-0. The total income from the Canal was thus Rs. 7,591-7-0. The total expenditure in connection with the Canals was Rs. 14,384-14-7 as detailed below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Payment to Punjab Government for contribution towards maintenance and repairs including extension and improvements ...	6,508	5	7
Maintenance and Repairs through Ganganagar Division ...	2,833	0	0
Tools and Plants ...	14	4	0
Establishment ...	2,383	11	0
Improvements ...	2,635	4	0
Miscellaneous ...	10	6	0
Total Rs. ...	14,384	14	7

154. Thus there was a net loss of Rs. 6,793-7-7 over the working of these Canals. The matter has again been taken up, believing as His Highness Government do in the justness of their cause.

155. The following table shows the water rate levied during the year :—

Tehsil	Kharij 1928	Rabi 1928-29	Total
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hanumangarh ...	947 14 0	3,247 2 0	4,195 0 0
Tibi ...	1,216 12 0	3,958 7 0	5,165 3 0
Total ...	2,164 10 0	7,195 9 0	9,360 3 0

156. Of the above total demand of Rs. 9,360 the sum of Rs. 5,427-10-0 was recovered and Rs. 2,390 were remitted leaving Rs. 1,472-9-0 as arrears.

157. Gang Canal. The year under review was practically the second year of operation after the opening of the Canal, and though it will yet take another two or three years before the working of the Canal is in full swing, the results achieved during the year under review are very encouraging in spite of extraordinary low supplies of water during the months of April, May and June, 1929. The total area irrigated was 4,23,624 Bighas against 75,893 Bighas during the last year and the total permissible area of 5,90,000 Bighas. The total assessment (consolidated) was Rs. 10,52,155-5-0 of which Rs. 10,17,969-9-0 were recovered upto the end of the year, as against an income of only Rs. 36,511-0-0 during the last year.

158. Towards the close of the Financial year the Gang Canal was run at full supply for the first time for the last waterings of the Kharif crops and Rabi sowings. No other canal of the Sutlej Valley Project has equalled this record so far. Owing to short supplies of water in the Canal during the hot months, only a small area could be sown with valuable Kharif crops and a disproportionately large area was sown on late waterings with fodder crops. The failure of monsoon rain in the State and also in the South-East of the Punjab resulted in a keen demand for fodder which was largely met from surplus supplies in the canal area. To facilitate export of fodder from the Ganga Nagar District reduced railway rates were sanctioned by His Highness' Government as well as by the Punjab Government.

159. It may be of interest to note here the financial results upto the 31st October, 1929.—

(1) Capital outlay upto 31st October, 1929, including	R.
suspense ...	2,98,74,067
(2) Percentage to be calculated on	2,94,62,376
(3) Gross earnings for the year ending 31st October, 1929.	6,50,341
(4) Gross earnings up-to-date	6,77,678
(5) Working Expenses.—	
For the year	7,87,669
Up-to-date	9,84,705
(6) Net earnings.—	
For the year	- 1,37,328
Up-to-date	- 3,07,027
(7) Percentage of net earnings on the capital including suspense.—	
For the year	- 0.47
Up-to-date	- 1.04
(8) Sale of Land in Canal area :—	
(a) Proprietary Rights,	2,11,39,057
(b) Occupancy Rights	23,41,474
Total sale proceeds of land	2,34,80,551

160. The foregoing financial results might not at the first sight appear to be very encouraging but the fact has to be borne in mind that while the return is calculated on the capital expenditure which has already very nearly been

incurred, the receipts which yield the return are yet in their infancy and cannot be expected to touch the high water mark till another two or three years—unless the whole land to be irrigated by the canal is sold and put under operation. Another fact which deserves notice is that the amount realised from the sale of land including occupancy rights in the Canal area should be taken into account in considering the return on capital. This sum now amounts to Rs. 2,34,80,531 and constitutes a set-off against the capital outlay of Rs. 2,98,74,067 to the end of October, 1929.

161. Proposals are under consideration for making regulation by the Irrigation Department and assessment by the Revenue Department more efficient. In this connection the number of Sub-Divisions has been reduced from 7 to 5. The share of the cost of the staff of the Revenue Department employed on irrigation work will also be determined. In the canal area the sale of land by private negotiations still continues and a tendency observed on the part of the previous purchasers of buying more land to round off their estates is regarded as promising. It is anticipated that the estimate of future receipts from sale of land and grant of Occupancy Rights will amount to something like Rs. 2,70,00,000.

162. Mandis.—The Mandis which were opened last year at Karanpur, Raisinghnagar and Padampur as well as the Mandi at Ganga Nagar have generally fulfilled the expectations formed of them, though the subsequent sale of urban sites have not yet been considerable. Attention is being devoted to the building of tanks by colonists.

163. Roads.—Thirty District Roads have been designed and sanctioned in the Ganga Nagar area and are now being demarcated.

164. The Bhakra Dam Project.—This project which has been under consideration now for a number of years is again engaging the attention of the Punjab Government who, it is understood, are conducting preliminary negotiations with the Bombay Government who are also concerned with the Project on account of the extensive canal works in Sind. A further communication is therefore awaited from the Punjab Government, but it is expected that in the near future sufficient material will be placed in the possession of His Highness' Government to enable a reliable estimate to be made of the area which would benefit from the completion of this project, which promises agricultural security and abundance to large tracts in the North-East portions of the State which are now at the mercy of an insufficient and unreliable rainfall.

165. Co-operative Credit Societies.—Rai Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal Puri continued to hold charge of the office of the Registrar and Chowdhari Rati Ram Singh, B.A., continued to work as Inspector, Co-operative Credit Societies, Bhadra, throughout the year under report. Co-operative Credit Societies were also started in the Canal area during the year under report and Mr. Daulat Ram Saini, B.A., B. Com. (Edinburgh) was appointed Inspector, Co-operative Credit Societies, for the Colony area.

166. Last year there were 64 Co-operative Credit Societies and one Co-operative Union Bank in the Sadar Division. Thirteen more Co-operative Credit Societies were started during the year, one in Bhadra Tehsil and 12 in the Colony area, bringing the total to 77.

167. The total number of Members on the 31st October, 1928, was 1,434 and it increased to 1,724 during the year under report. 300 members joined the new Societies in the Colony area. There was a decrease of 10 members in the Sadar Division, as undesirables had to be eliminated from some Societies owing to consolidation.

168. The share capital paid up amounted to Rs. 43,330-1-3 as compared with Rs. 40,873-9-3 of the last year. The increase was not appreciable due to the fact that the members of the Primary Societies of Bhadra Tehsil paid up their full shares last year. Out of this sum, Rs. 1,288 were paid by the new Societies started in the Colony area.

169. The total amount of money lent to the members during the year was Rs. 82,569-3-3.

170. Altogether a sum of Rs. 1,94,815-2-9 was on loan on the 31st October, 1929; out of which Rs. 38,254-8-0 out of principal and Rs. 15,048-8-0 by way of interest were recovered during the year. Consistently with due regard to the economic condition of the cultivators brought about by the prevailing scarcity no more could be recovered.

171. **Working Capital.**—The total working capital of all the Societies was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Share capital ...	43,330	1	3	Loans issued to members ...	2,42,116	2	9
Deposits ...	16,923	3	3	Investments ...	5,600	0	0
Loans ...	1,84,805	5	0	Cash in hand ...	1,586	3	0
Profits ...	4,243	12	3				
Total ...	2,49,302	5	9	Total ...	2,49,302	5	9

Bhadra Co-operative Union, Ltd.

172. The working Capital of the Bhadra Co-operative Union was Rs. 1,66,230-12-9 as detailed below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Share capital ...	5,600	0	0
Other deposits ...	70,630	7	9
Profits ...	2,500	5	0
Loan from Government ...	87,500	0	0
Total ...	1,66,230	12	9

173. A sum of Rs. 1,60,257-0-0 was lent to the Primary Societies, and the cash in hand was Rs. 5,973-12-9 which will also be profitably invested.

Bikaner State Railway Co-operative Credit Society Ltd.

174. The working Capital of the society was Rs. 43,194-8-9 as detailed below :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Share Capital	...	28,970	0	0
Deposits	...	11,401	5	0
Profit	...	2,823	3	6
		<hr/>		
		43,194	8	9
Loans advanced to Members	...	36,101	0	0
Reserve Fund investment	...	1,418	1	1
Postal Cash Certificates	...	3,675	7	8
Cash in hand	...	2,000	0	0
		<hr/>		
Total	...	43,194	8	9

175. **Plantation of trees.**—With the advent of the Ganga Canal the question of plantation of trees has assumed an added import and a scheme of planting trees on the canal banks and the new roads is under consideration. Three nurseries have already been started in the canal area at Ganganagar, Sri Karanpur and Sri Raisinghnagar. In all about two lakhs of Shisham plants have been reared of which one and a quarter lakhs are over four feet in height and are quite fit for transplantation. Besides the Shisham trees about 300 fruit trees of different kinds were imported from Lahore and seem to have taken to the soil.

Department of Agriculture.

176. This Department is under the direct supervision of the Revenue Commissioner, Ganga Nagar Division. The Bikaner State agreed last year to become a contributing Member to the Research scheme which is being carried out at the Institute of Plant Industry at Indore, under the direction of Mr. A. Howard, M.A., C.I.E., who also acts as an Agricultural Adviser to the States participating in the Scheme. The Director visits the State occasionally and gives advice on matters agricultural to one of his Research students who has been employed here as Agricultural Officer.

177. An agricultural farm has been started at Ganga Nagar with the main object of finding out what varieties of the main crops like wheat, gram, cotton, sugarcane, etc., are most suited to the soil, and to improve the existing varieties of cotton, etc., by constant selection or hybridisation. It is also proposed to start one or two Demonstration Farms for the benefit of the peasants.

Local Self-Government.

General.

178. Village Panchayats.—Village Panchayats have only recently been started in a few villages in the State and are yet in their infancy. They have been entrusted with specified judicial and simple administrative powers of an elementary nature so as to lay the foundations of real local self-government and prepare them for the rudimentary problems of everyday rural reconstruction. Special meetings have been arranged to explain to them the practical use and exercise of the powers they have been entrusted with. They have also been supplied with printed Panchayat Rules and Registers to carry on their regular work. In the canal area it has been arranged to hand over the management of the cattle pounds to the Village Panchayats along with the income of the cattle pound fees. The villagers on the Panchayats would by constant vigilance be better able to protect their crops from damage by cattle and the income from the Cattle-Pound fees would attract the formation of more village Panchayats which would have appreciable ready money on their hands at once. This revenue would be spent on silt-clearance and the excavation of village Tanks and Johars, so that :

- (1) larger number of village tanks and works of public utility could be improved ;
- (2) the cattle provided with grazing and water ; and
- (3) the crops protected from their ravages at one and the same time,

Withal, the movement in favour of village Panchayats would thus receive a fillip by the funds placed at their disposal.

179. The elective system was introduced in municipalities some time ago and under the provisions of the Municipal Act rules have been framed to govern elections. The system has, for the present, been extended to the Bikaner Municipality and the District Municipalities of Churu, Sujangarh, Ratangarh, and Sardarshahr. It is under contemplation further to extend the system to seven other Municipalities.

180. It is also under contemplation to start Municipalities at Ganga Nagar, Sri Karanpur and Raisinghnagar in view of the growing importance of these Towns.

181. Drainage schemes for preventing water-logging and schemes for providing metalled roads at Sardarshahr, Ratangarh, and Rajgarh are under consideration, while the construction of metalled roads at Churu and Sujangarh has very nearly been completed.

182. The scheme for the supply of electric power to the towns of Churu, Sujangarh, Ratangarh, Sardarshahr, Napasar, Dungargarh, Rajaldesar, Parihara, Chhapar, Momo-ar, and Bidasar which will afford these towns the amenities of life in the way of electric light, fans, and telephones and will also enable them to work schemes for water supply and industrial concerns, is reaching completion. The estimated cost involved comes to Rs. 8,72,649. Electric power will be transmitted to all these towns from Bikaner.

183. The water-works scheme prepared by Mr. A. W. E. Standley for the Bikaner City, which was sanctioned by His Highness more than a decade ago,

has been revived and has been combined with the project of tapping an artesian spring. For this purpose, the services of the Bombay Expert Mr. Dooris, who has succeeded in reaching artesian springs in the arid sands of Aden and in giving several artesian wells in Gujerat, have been engaged. The boring work which was started in April, 1929, near the Jail Well is in progress and after several unfortunate incidents which delayed the work seriously, the bore reached a depth of about 900 ft. by the end of the year. Although artesian water is not to be expected at this depth, the various strata encountered are encouraging inasmuch as they tally closely with those obtained in successful wells in Gujerat.

Bikaner Municipality.

184. During the year under report the boundaries of the Municipality which were extended last year so as to include Lalgarh Junction and the Railway Workshops within the Municipal area remained the same.

185. The Municipal Board was presided over by Mr. L. P. LaJoie, M.B.E., Inspector-General of Customs and Excise, throughout the year under report. Altogether 45 meetings of the Board were held during the year.

186. During the year fresh elections and nominations took place and thus there were 24 nominated and 14 elected members at the close of the year. As indicative of the present undeveloped state of civic spirit of sacrifice and service among the general public and the earnest solicitude of the Government to do all they can to foster this spirit, it may be noted that all the 14 elected candidates were returned without any sort of contest.

187. The Municipal Board, in its turn, elected two of its Members for the Legislative Assembly and Seth Ramratandas Bagri and Seth Madan Gopal Damani were elected by a majority of votes and their election was confirmed by His Highness' Government.

188. By-laws relating to the meat market and slaughter house, which were last year published for inviting public opinion, were duly passed during the year, as no public criticism was offered thereon. Other bye-laws relating to inspection of food stuffs, factory for aerated waters, bakery, construction of houses, storage of petroleum, procedure for meetings of the Municipal Board and public conveyances have been taken in hand and will be pushed through as early as possible.

189. In view of the increasing importance of the municipal public works it was decided during the course of the year to appoint a whole-time qualified Engineer. The post of Secretary to the Municipality was therefore amalgamated with that of the Engineer, so that a qualified Engineer and Secretary might be had on an increased salary. To this combined post Mr. Thakur Das Bhutani, B.E., was appointed in July, 1929.

190. In spite of the natural drawbacks to proper sanitation, appreciable progress was made in this direction during the year under report. Ten additional conservancy carts at a cost of Rs. 2,046-11-6 were purchased during the year under report, while additional public urinals of a new pattern were provided at suitable places in the City. In accordance with the scheme for the gradual pavement of the streets in the city and the provision of proper drains and cesspools to draw off and collect sullage water, 30,672 sq. ft. of street pavement work was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 17,966-11-6; while repairs to the existing public roads both, *Kutchra* and *Pucca*, were executed at a cost of Rs. 1,941-15-0.

191. Due perhaps to better sanitation all round as well as the necessary precautionary measures taken well in advance, such as the formation of cholera committees in the different parts of the City, the wholesale disinfection of wells and their treatment with chlorogine and other medicines, etc., etc., there was no outbreak of cholera, while the ravages of smallpox were considerably circumscribed during the year as only 30 deaths occurred from smallpox as compared with 101 last year.

192. The principal roads within the municipal limits were regularly watered at the expense of the Municipality by the Electrical and Mechanical Department. His Highness' Government were pleased to order that the Municipality should be charged only one-quarter of the usual cost for water used for road watering. For the future the Board resolved to make its own arrangement for watering roads by means of a complement of motor lorries in the hope of being able to secure both greater economy and efficiency.

193. Similarly, the principal roads and thoroughfares within the municipal area were lighted by means of electricity at the expense of the Municipal Board. 39 additional lights were installed at suitable places for the greater convenience of the public.

194. The total income of the Municipality during the year under report amounted to Rs. 89,712-5-3 as against Rs. 70,847-0-0, the increase in income being due to the new levy of a terminal tax. The Board has a surplus of Rs. 76,786-14-0 which has been invested in the Bikaner State Bonds at a profitable rate of interest. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 90,174-12-0 as against 83,565-0-0 of the last year. The excess in expenditure was mainly due to the work of pavement of streets already in hand, as well as to the purchase of another motor lorry for road watering.

195. The long felt want of a decent Municipal Hall for the transaction of Municipal business is at last going to be met by the construction of an up-to-date building at a suitable locality outside the City. The total estimated cost of the building will come to Rs. 69,000 out of which His Highness' Government have been pleased to contribute Rs. 20,000 from the State Exchequer. The expenditure on electric installation, furniture, etc., is not included in the above estimate. The Municipal Hall will be named after Lord Hardinge, a former Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

District Municipalities.

196. There were 14 Municipalities in the Districts as in the last year and all of them are self-supporting. They have practically independent control over their finances and have been authorised to raise the necessary funds by local taxation.

197. There was no change in the constitution of the District Municipalities during the year under report. The elective system which was introduced in the District Municipalities of Chnru, Sujangarh, Ratangarh and Sardarshahr, is now being extended to seven other Municipalities.

198. The main sources of income of all the Municipalities are octroi duty on import of articles and interest on their surplus balances.

199. The important public services rendered by the District Municipalities are conservancy, lighting of public streets, maintenance of Chaukidars for watch and ward, contributions to local schools and dispensaries, and, to a lesser extent, repairs to roads and thoroughfares.

200. During the year under report new elections were held in the Municipalities of Churu, Sujangarh, Ratangarh and Sardarshahr.

201. The Municipalities of Sujangarh and Churu have already provided themselves with the amenity of a Pucca road and the Rajgarh Municipality is trying to follow suit.

202. The work of collection of municipal taxes (except in the case of Bikaner, Rajaldesar and Sangaria Mandi Municipal Boards which make their own arrangements), is done through the Customs Department which is paid in return a fee of 8 per cent on the total gross collections.

203. The total collections made for the various Municipalities during the year under report amounted to Rs. 64,584-10-3 as against Rs. 57,556-0-0.

CHAPTER VI.

The State Army.

204. In accordance with the sympathetic policy happily inaugurated by the Imperial Government recently, the State Army has undergone a re-organization which when completed will result in an increase of about 50 per cent in its strength. The general efficiency of the whole of the State Army has also been considerably improved. Nearly all the units of the State Army have been equipped with modern rifles and guns.

205. The training of the regular State Forces was satisfactorily carried out during the year under Report and the progress in this connection was well maintained.

206. One team each from the Ganga Risala and the Sadul Light Infantry which competed with other teams from the Indian Army for the various matches as arranged by the Army Rifle Association won the following cups :—

Military Advisor's Cup	...	...	Ganga Risala.
Sindhia Cup	...	...	Sadul Light Infantry.

207. The various units of the State Forces were brought to full strength during the year under report.

208. The formation of a Militia Force 600 strong has been under the consideration of His Highness' Government for some time past and a start with a strength of 29 on the reservist system was made during the year. It is hoped that when the scheme has been finally approved the balance of the strength will be gradually made up.

209. The actual strength of the State Forces on the 31st October, 1929, as compared with that of the year before was as follows :—

			At the end of the last year.	At the end of the year under report.
Camel Pack Battery	...	...	195	212
Dungar Lancers	...	...	322	340
Ganga Risala	...	...	462	461
Sadul Light Infantry (including Garrison Company)			482	547
Motor Machine Gun Sections	...	...	26	40
Band	...	...	30	31

210. All ranks of the State Forces carried out their usual courses of drill and training during the year under report, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Regulation books for the purpose.

Courses and Classes of Instruction.

211. During the year under report 9 Officers and 20 Non-Commissioned Officers were sent to the various Army and Command Classes of instruction from the State Forces the particulars about the Commissioned Officers being as given below.

Camel Pack Battery.

212. Subedar Rawat Singh was sent to Ambala for two months' training with the 14th Indian Mountain Battery whence he returned after securing good remarks.

213. After his return from Ambala he was sent to Artillery School, Kakul, whence he returned duly qualified.

Dungar Lancers.

214. Major Rajvi Sohan Singhji, who was sent to Saugor to undergo a course of training at the Equitation School last year, returned with creditable results on the 19th March, 1929.

215. Jemadar Kesri Singh who was sent to Small Arms School, Pachmarhi, to attend the Indian Officers' course, returned duly qualified on the 26th June, 1929.

Ganga Risala.

216. Jemadar Pem Singh was sent to Nahan (Sirmoor State) to attend Indian States Forces Pioneer Class whence he returned in May, 1929, after successfully completing the course.

217. Jemadar Bhagwant Singh who was sent to Pachmarhi in September, 1929, to undergo the 3rd Non-Commissioned Officers' Course at the Small Arms School is still under training.

218. Captain Johri Singh who attended the Indian States Forces, Senior Officers' School, held at Gwalior is still undergoing the course there.

Sadul Light Infantry.

219. Lieut.-Colonel Thakur Balu Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Officer Commanding the regiment, attended the Indian States Forces, Senior Officers' Course, held at Jaipur from the 1st October to 13th December, 1928, and returned with satisfactory results.

220. Jemadar Sujan Singh attended the 1st Non-Commissioned Officers' Course at the Small Arms School, Pachmarhi, and returned qualified as "Sub-Unit Instructor" on the 1st April, 1929.

Musketry.

221. All the Gun detachments of the Camel Pack Battery successfully carried out the annual shooting practice with the B. L. guns during the year under report when the Military Adviser and the Assistant Military Adviser, Indian States Artillery, were present. The other Units of the State Forces also finished their musketry course successfully as usual and the result of their musketry course during the year under report was as follows :—

	<i>Marksmen: 1st class. 2nd class. 3rd class:</i>			
Camel Pack Battery	...	5	60	89
Dungar Lancers	...	2	34	91
Ganga Risala	...	79	68	149
Sadul Light Infantry	...	48	92	274

222. Apart from the above numbers, the Ganga Risala had on its roll 66 first and 6 second class Lewis Gunners as well as 15 marksmen and one first

class Gunner for Vickers Guns, while the Sadul Light Infantry held in its charge 23 first and 42 second class Lewis Gunners at the close of the year under report.

223. In Ganga Risala there were also 15 Officers and 34 Non-Commissioned Officers duly qualified at the Small Arms School, Pachmarhi, at the end of the year 1928-29.

224. It is satisfactory to note that the Ganga Risala in Match No. 22, arranged through the Army Rifle Association, India, Pachmarhi, stood first and won Military Adviser's Cup together with 29 Silver Medals, while the Sadul Light Infantry in Match No. 21 also stood first and won Scindia's Cup with Silver Medals.

225. The Musketry of the Ganga Risala and the Sadul Light Infantry was inspected by the Technical Adviser for Musketry, Indian States Forces, on the 10th and 11th September, 1929, and was satisfied with the result of his inspection.

Signalling.

226. The Signalling Equipment and the work of Signallers of all the Units of the State Army were inspected by the Technical Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces, from the 20th to 24th October, 1929.

Inspections.

227. The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, during his visit to Bikaner from the 23rd December, 1928, to 2nd January, 1929, inspected the work of the State Forces on the 24th December, 1928.

Ganga Risala	Recruits drill, Musketry of 2 Platoons, Advance Guard and attack scheme of "B" Company.
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Dungar Lancers	Troop Drill.
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228. The work of both the Units was found to be satisfactory.

CHAPTER VII.

Police and Jail.**Police.**

229. Lt.-Colonel Rao Bahadur Rajvi Gulab Singhji continued as Inspector General of Police during the year under report.

230. In view of the large increase in the population of the State owing to the advent of the Gang Canal and the general change in the economic situation which has rendered it difficult to attract the right type of men to the Police Service, a further reorganization of the Department is under contemplation, though it may be possible to give effect to such a scheme only gradually. As a preliminary step in that direction, the salaries of the constabulary have been increased.

231. **Strength of the Police Force.**—The total strength of the Police Force during the year under review was 1,304 as against 1,262 of the previous year, *i.e.*, an increase of 42 men which was due to the increase of strength at various Thanas, appointment of a Relieving Inspector, creation of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Suratgarh, and the establishment of a District Jail at Ganganagar, etc. The entire strength of the Force consisted of the Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General (who combined in himself the duties of the District Superintendent of Police, Sadar), four District Superintendents of Police, an Inspector Training School, four Circle Inspectors, one Inspector City, one Head Clerk (Inspector), one Relieving Inspector, one Court Despatchers, 75 Head Constables, 79 Literate Constables, 13 Havildars, 275 Sowars, 539 Constables, 76 Khojis, 26 Bargandaz, 20 Chowkidars, one Chaprasi, one Mistri, two Watermen, four Naiks, four Gumashtas of Cattle-pounds and 23 Nigranidars of Cattle-pounds.

232. **Distribution of the Police Force.**—The State Police is divided into five districts, *viz.*, Bikaner, Sujangarh, Suratgarh, Rajgarh and Sri Ganganagar as against four in the previous year, *i.e.*, an increase of one district which is due to the establishment of a new district at Suratgarh on account of the advent of the Canal. Except the Bikaner District, where the work is carried on by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, each district is under a Superintendent of Police, who is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in his district.

233. In view of the rapid increase in the population in the Canal area, the headquarters of the District Superintendent of Police had to be transferred from Suratgarh to Ganganagar, so as to facilitate proper check of crime and maintenance of law and order. But later on it was found impracticable for one District Superintendent of Police efficiently to cope with the increased volume of work and maintain proper check over the simultaneous increase of crime with the growth of population in the Canal area and consequently the establishment of a separate district with headquarters at Suratgarh was sanctioned during the year. The following Police Stations and Chowkies have been placed under its jurisdiction :—

Police Stations—

1. Suratgarh,
2. Hanumangarh,
3. Tibi,
4. Sakhi,
5. Dhaban, and
6. Dudewala.

Chowkies—

1. Sadulshahr.
2. Thukrana,
3. Lakhawali, and
4. Sangaria.

234. The number of Police Stations was 55 and that of Chowkies 20, besides the City Police and the Police Lines at the Capital.

235. The ratio of the force to population and area was 1 to 514 units of the former and 1 to 17.70 square miles of area, as against 1 to 521 units of population and 1 to 18 square miles of area respectively of the previous year.

236. Expenditure.—The total cost of the maintenance of the Police Force was Rs. 2,54,711 as against 2,26,613-10-0 of the previous year.

237. Dacoities.—There was one case of dacoity with murder in the Suratgarh District during the year under report, as against one in the previous year. The facts of the case are that on the 7th July, 1929, seven dacoits with the intention of taking away their flock of sheep entered the fold belonging to Ramrikh and others at Moza Talwara in the jurisdiction of Thana Tibi. A conflict between the dacoits and the owners of the flock ensued, and resulted in the death of Ramrikh on account of the severe wounds and injuries received by him as well as in injuries to his other comrades and the escape of the dacoits with sheep valued at Rs. 268-4-0. The culprits were duly chased by the State Police and near Kariwali in the Hissar District sheep valued at Rs. 205 were recovered. The dacoits were at large and the case was under investigation till the close of the year.

238. Cognizable cases.—The number of cognizable cases reported during the year under review was 1,626 as against 1,370 of the previous year, showing an increase of 256 cases which was due to the scarcity of rainfall, failure of crops, and the influx of bad characters from outside in the Canal area.

239. Habitual offenders and house trespassers.—There is no class of habitual offenders or house trespassers in this State with their more or less stereotyped methods of conducting their nefarious business; and generally house-breaking offences are committed in a variety of ways of which the Police have to keep themselves abreast in order to bring offenders to book.

240. Property stolen and recovered—The value of the property stolen and recovered during the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,32,994-2-11 and Rs. 87,430-0-6 respectively as against Rs. 1,67,752-13-3 and Rs. 77,484-5-9 respectively in the previous year, the percentage of recovery, in spite of the increase in the crime on account of scarcity being 37.5 per cent., i.e., more than one-third, as against 46.25 per cent. of the last year.

241. The various kinds of crime committed, number of cases disposed of and awaiting trial are shown in Appendix III.

242. Gangs of notorious dacoits on the borders of the State.—A gang of dacoits consisting of Sarayan Singh, Attar Singh and Mogar Singh of Faridkot State, Budh Singh of Sardhana, Harnam Singh and Sham Singh of District Ferozepore with Inder Singh of Ferozepore District as their leader had sprung up and had been busy in plundering and committing other serious offences in that district as well as in other parts of British India. Fortunately due to some mutual friction and misunderstanding between him and his assistant Sham Singh, the former was shot dead on the 19th August, 1929. The local Police of Thana Dhamir on getting information about dacoits Inder Singh, Sham Singh and Harnam Singh's taking refuge at *moza* Lakhian and *chak* Jagdewala under the jurisdiction of the above Police Station, prosecuted Hazura Singh, Daula Singh and Munshi Singh for giving shelter to the criminals. The mare of Inder Singh was also arrested by our Police.

243. Not far off there was the gang of Gurdayali of Patiala State, a most notorious dacoit, which had also been committing serious offences in that part of the British India and had also committed a daring theft at *mosa* Ghamoorwala and Phusewala in District Ganganagar. A party consisting of one Sub-Inspector and four Constables was deputed on the border to assist the special Police deputed from Faridkot and Patiala States and Hissar and Ferozepore Districts. But in spite of the combined vigorous efforts the dacoits were still at large.

244. **Deputation of Police Sowars for patrolling duties.**—Ten armed Police Sowars have duly been stationed at various places in the District of Ganganagar for the arrest of the above dacoits and guarding the State territory from their ravages. And as a precautionary measure Sowars also patrol the routes. The Police Sowars were also detailed for the protection of Postal mail between Bidasar and Chhapar as usual. Four Sowars were detailed for patrolling the borders at Ratannagar and other Chowkies in the District of Rajgarh.

245. **Bad characters of Register No. 10-A.**—In the beginning of the year there were 614 registered bad characters and 7 were registered during the year under report making a total of 621; out of whom 30 died or were released on account of good behaviour and 68 absconded.

246. **Criminal Tribes.**—At the beginning of the year there were 214 registered members of the Criminal Tribes and 7 were registered during the year, making a total of 221, out of whom 14 were struck off on account of good behaviour, 68 absconded and 4 were in Jail.

247. **Persons convicted more than three times.**—The number of persons convicted more than three times, under Chapter XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, during the year under report, was 2 and 78 were of the last year, *i.e.*, the total was 80. Out of 80, 26 were struck off the register either on account of their death or good behaviour and 12 absconded.

248. **Non-cognizable cases.**—Ninty-four non-cognizable cases were pending with the Police at the beginning of the year under report and 176 were received for investigation in the year under report, and thus the total number of cases under investigation was 270, out of which 158 were returned to the Magistrates after being completed, leaving a balance of 112 at the end of the year with the Police.

249. **Tours and Inspections.**—The Inspector-General of Police being busy with other important State work toured only for about a month. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police toured for 1 month and 18 days. The District Superintendent of Police, Sujangarh, was on tour for 7 months and 2 days, the District Superintendent of Police, Ganganagar, for 3 months and 27 days and the District Superintendent of Police, Rajgarh, for 2 months and 21 days.

250. **Fairs, etc.**—There were 69 Fairs of the Hindus and Mohammedans in different parts of the State and at different periods of the year. They were all managed by the Police except in some cases where the aid of the Military was also taken.

251. **Police lines Drill and Musketry of line men and Sowars.**—There are Police Lines at the Capital where a reserved Force is kept and which is utilised at the time of emergency wherever needed. Recruits are enlisted after medical inspection. They are trained in saluting, Parade, Drill, etc., in the lines. There are 250 Henry Martini Rifles and 400 single loading High Velocity

Rifles with ammunition. Sowars are summoned from every Police Station to get their proper training in Drill, Musketry, Rifle and firing exercises in the Police lines. Trained Sowars attend annual firing every year. Trained constables are given promotions according to the merits of their work.

252. Finger Print and Search Slips.—During the year under review 282 finger print slips were prepared of 213 convicts and were sent to the Finger Print Bureau, Mount Abu, and other Bureaus concerned. In addition to this, 251 search slips of 156 accused were sent to the Finger Print Bureau, Mount Abu, and other Bureaus to ascertain their previous conviction, etc. Out of these, slips of 50 accused were traced and the supervisor of the Finger Print Department of the Inspector-General of Police's office also traced the previous conviction of 55 accused.

II. Cattle-pounds.

253. The number of Cattle-pounds in the year under review was 99.

254. Income and expenditure, etc.—The total income of the cattle-pounds during the year was Rs. 61,598-8-3 (*i.e.*, Rs. 20,030-9 as fines, Rs. 22,407-11-9 as feeding charges and Rs. 19,160-3-6 as sale proceeds) and deducting the expenditure amounting to Rs. 12,613-10, the net savings were Rs. 48,984-14-3.

III. Railway Police.

255. General.—Police for the Railway is also under the Inspector-General of Police.

256. Police Strength.—Police employees in the Railway Police in the year under report were as below :—

1 Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Head Constables and 53 Constables, making a total of 63 as against 59 of the previous year.

257. The length of the Railway line.—The Railway line under the supervision of the Railway Police was 759½ miles as against 701 of the previous year.

258. Cognizable cases.—Fifty-eight cases were registered during the year under report and 55 accused participated in the crime. Thirty-three men were arrested and challaned in the Courts, out of whom 13 were convicted and 5 discharged, while 11 were under-trial and 4 under Police investigation. The cases are challaned by the Police before the Magistrate under whose jurisdiction the offences have occurred.

259. Property stolen and recovered.—Property valued at Rs. 3,761-0-3 was stolen during the year under report as against property worth Rs. 1,572-10-0 of the previous year. The total value of the property recovered was Rs. 1,381-13-9 as against Rs. 1,090-10-0 of the previous year. The average of recovery was 37.75 per cent. as against 69.5 of the previous year.

260. Expenditure.—The cost of maintenance this year was Rs. 9,200 whereas last year it was Rs. 2,524-10-0. This vast increase of Rs. 6,675-6-0 in the current year was due to the fact that 1/6th share of the Railway Police expenditure, paid formerly by the Railway, was stopped under the orders of the Prime Minister and the whole expenditure for the Railway Police maintenance of Law and Order is charged to the Police Department.

Jail Department.

261. Dr. Bandorawalla continued to hold charge of the office of the Superintendent. Central Jail, during the year under report.

262. Sardar Sahib Prabha Singh Bhalla, a lent officer from the Punjab Government, continued to be Deputy Superintendent.

263. The statement given below gives the number of prisoners confined in the Bikaner Central Jail, their average daily number, the total expenditure on the Jail and prisoners and the average period of the accused under trial :—

STATION	Number of Prisons	Number of Prisoners				Daily average		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail & prisoners	Average period of accused under-trial	Remarks
		Remaining from the last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year				
				Past year	Present year						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Central Jail, Bikaner ...	1	278	603	892	881	282-32	274 28	246	Rs. 46,343-5-9	15-22 days	

264. Population.—The daily average number of persons confined during the year ...

264. **Population.**—The daily average number of prisoners of all classes confined during the year was 274-28 against 282-32 of the previous year.

265. **Health.**—The general health of the prisoners was good during the year and no epidemic disease prevailed among them. The daily average number of the sick was 3-42 against 2-81 of the last year.

266. **Deaths.**—Sixteen convicts died during the year against 7 convicts in the past year. Five deaths were due to heart failure, 4 to Diarrhoea, 3 to Pneumonia and one each to Hoemoptysis, Asthma, Typhoid fever and extravasation of Urine.

267. **Punishment.**—There was no occasion to punish any prisoner under the Jail rules during the year under report.

268. **Discipline.**—The conduct of the prisoners during the year under review was satisfactory and the discipline maintained continued to be good.

269. **Jail Manufactures.**—The Jail industries yielded a net profit of Rs. 16,968-8-0 against Rs. 16,205-3-1 of the last year.

270. All the industries of the previous year were carried on during the year under report.

271. **Gardens.**—Forty-eight maunds of vegetables were issued for the prisoners' dietary from the Jail garden against 100 maunds in the previous year, showing a decrease of 52 maunds which was due to the extraordinarily severe cold in the months of January and February, 1929.

CHAPTER VIII.

Law and Justice.

Bikaner Legislative Assembly.

272. During the year under review one Session of the Legislative Assembly was held in April, 1929. The other Session, instead of being held as usual in October, 1929, was owing to extraordinary reasons held in the third week of December, 1929, and will, therefore, be dealt with in the next Annual Report.

273. The April Session lasted for two days and was held on the 15th and 16th of April, 1929. The business transacted during this Session consisted of 36 interpellations, 3 Resolutions, 6 Bills and presentation and discussion of the Budget Estimates for the financial year 1928-29. Of the three resolutions one praying His Highness to convey to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor the Assembly's sympathy for the pain His Imperial Majesty had to endure during his illness and its joy and happiness over the improvement in His Majesty's health was warmly supported and unanimously passed by the House, the Members remaining standing.

274. The following 6 Bills were dealt with during this Session :—

1. The Bikaner Limitation (amendment) Bill.
2. The Bikaner Indebted Sahukars' Relief Bill.
3. The Bikaner Charitable and Religious Endowments Bill.
4. The Bikaner Primary Compulsory Education Bill.
5. The Bikaner Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Bill.
6. The Bikaner Civil Courts Bill.

The first one was a new measure and the next 3 Bills which had been referred to a Select Committee at the last Session were considered and passed, whereas the last two were referred to a Select Committee.

275. The Budget discussion this year was noted for the introduction of a new practice, which His Highness the Maharajah had been considering for sometime previously, whereby Government Ministers were required to make a statement reviewing the progress made in their respective departments during the past year and sketching a programme of new works or reforms or improvements proposed to be taken in hand or effected during the next year.

276. While discussing the Budget, Seth Shiva Ratan Mohita after obtaining the necessary permission moved a resolution offering congratulations to His Highness upon the success of the Gang Canal and upon the handsome income estimated to be derived from its working in the very first year and it was passed by the House unanimously.

277. The President in his closing speech referred to the strenuous work done by His Highness in order to retrench irresponsible demands for more money on the part of some departments who go on swelling their estimates of expenditure without discernment and pointed out at the same time that the nation-building activities of the State were not starved and that increased grants were provided for departments like Education and Medical Relief. He congratulated the House on passing the Compulsory Education Bill. He also reviewed the salient features of the State Administration and in concluding his remarks informed the House of Her Highness Sri Maharaniji Sahib having accepted the Vice-Presidentship of the Provincial Girl Guide Council for Rajputana and Central India.

Administration of Justice.

278. General.—Rai Bahadur Babu Nihal Singh, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bikaner, after a long and faithful service extending over 40 years, was allowed to retire from the service of the State and His Highness the Maharajah was graciously pleased to grant him a special pension. In his place Mr. Ajit Prasad, M.A., LL.B., was appointed a Puisne Judge of the High Court.

Criminal Justice.

279. The table given below shows the number of cases instituted in and disposed of by the various Courts of the State during the year 1928-29 :—

Serial No.	Courts	Kind of cases	No. of cases to be disposed of			No. of cases disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Remarks
			Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total			
1	High Court ...	{ Appellate side .	10	386	396	384	12	
		{ Original side ...	5	37	42	40	2	
		Miscellaneous ...	8	118	126	124	2	
		Total ...	23	541	564	548	16	
2	Nizamats ...	{ Appellate side .	2	46	48	46	2	
		{ Original ...	37	488	525	468	57	
		Miscellaneous ...	76	477	553	495	58	
		Total ...	115	1,011	1,126	1,009	117	
3	District Judges.	{ Appellate ...	...	54	54	50	4	
		{ Original ...	82	1,382	1,464	1,325	139	
		Miscellaneous ...	3	73	76	71	5	
		Total ...	85	1,509	1,594	1,446	148	
4	Revenue officers at Shri Ganganagar and Raisiughnagar.	Regular Criminal cases.	13	55	68	50	18	
		Miscellaneous Criminal cases.	5	61	66	50	16	
		Total ...	18	116	134	100	34	
		Regular Criminal cases.	47	618	665	612	53	
5	Munsiffs ...	Miscellaneous Criminal cases.	3	66	69	62	7	
		Total ...	50	684	734	674	60	
		Regular Criminal cases.	102	1,222	1,324	11,69	155	
		Miscellaneous Criminal cases.	185	588	773	624	149	
6	Tehsils ...	Total ...	287	1,810	2,097	1,793	304	
		Grand Total ...	578	5,671	6,249	5,570	679	

280. The figures for the last year and the year under report are compared below :—

Year.	No. of cases for disposal	No. of cases decided.	Pending.
1927-28	6,157	5,478	578
		101 transferred.	
1928-29	6,249	5,570	679

The percentage of disposal of the last year was 88·97 per cent but in the year under review it came to 89·13 per cent. which shows that there was more speedy disposal of cases during the year than during the last year in spite of the heavy institutions.

281. The number of persons dealt with and disposed of by the various Judicial Courts of the State during the year under report was 5,337 and 4,738 as against 5,607 and 5,162 respectively of the previous year. This gives a percentage of disposal of 88·77 as compared with 92·06 of the preceding year.

High Court, Original Side.

282. There were 42 Sessions cases for the disposal involving 122 persons as against 45 cases and 82 persons of the preceding year. Forty cases were disposed of and only 2 cases involving 4 persons remained pending at the end of the year under review.

The various offences reported to have been committed and which were tried and disposed of by the Judge sitting on the Original Side of the High Court, were as below as compared with the last year :—

Offence trial.	No. of cases 1928-29.	No. of persons 1928-29.	No. of cases 1927-28.	No. of persons 1927-28.
Section 302 B. P. C.	5	6	10	23
„ 304 „	4	6	9	19
„ 307 „	4	9	1	1
„ 325 „	...	...	1	2
„ 363 „	...	...	1	3
„ 366 „	5	12	...	...
„ 420 „	...	...	...	...
„ 368 „	...	...	...	...
„ 376 „	5	6	8	8
„ 395 „	...	...	1	1
„ 397 „	...	...	2	2
„ 398 „	3	2	...	...
„ 307 „	1	1	...	...
„ 406 „	...	...	1	1
„ 408 „	1	1	...	...
„ 297 „	1	1	...	...
„ 466 „	...	...	1	1
„ 436 „	...	...	1	1
„ 460 „	1	1	...	...
„ 500 „	1	4	...	...
„ 211 „	1	3	1	4
„ 494 „	1	3	...	...
„ 298 „	1	1	...	...
„ 201 „	1	...	...	...
„ 212 „	1	21	...	...
„ 147 „	1	36	...	...
„ 147 „	1	3	...	...
„ 325 „	1	...	...	...
„ 498 „	1	...	...	...

283. The following table shows how persons brought to trial during the year under review were dealt with as compared with two previous years :—

Year.	No. of persons to be dealt with.	Persons dealt with acquitted.	Persons dealt with convicted.	Pending.
1926-27	54	18	28	8
1927-28	82	21	52	9
1928-29	126	58	64	4

284. The above statement shows that the persons brought to trial were much more in number during the year under report than during the two previous years.

Criminal Appellate Work.

285. The following comparative statement relates to appeals :—

Year.	No. of appeals for disposal.	No. of appeals disposed of.	Pending.	Disposal percentage.
1927-28	409	399	10	97.5
1928-29	498	480	18	96.38

286. The percentage of sentences confirmed was 56.82 as against 67.7 of the previous year.

287. It may be noticed that out of 384 appeals shown as disposed of by the High Court, under its Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction, there were 282 appeals against the decisions of the High Court, Original Side, and the Subordinate Magistrates, and 102 applications for revision. There were 35 appeals and 53 applications for revision against the decisions of the High Court, Original Side, of which only 2 appeals and 2 revisions remained pending.

Civil Justice.

288. The table given below will show the number of cases instituted in and disposed of by the various Courts during the year 1928-29 :—

Serial No.	Name of Court	Kind of cases	No. of cases to be disposed of			No. of cases disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	REMARKS
			Pending	Instituted	Total			
1	High Court ...	{ Appellate side...	47	299	346	317	29	
		{ Original ...	17	41	61	41	20	
		Total ...	64	343	407	358	49	
2	District Judges' Courts.	{ Appellate side...	11	244	255	223	32	
		{ Original ...	123	948	1,071	876	189	
		Execution ...	320	1,029	1,349	988	361	
		Total ...	453	2,216	2,669	2,087	582	
3	Munsiffs' Courts.	Original ...	229	2,443	2,672	2,439	233	
		Execution ...	315	2,284	2,599	2,191	408	
		Total ...	544	4,727	5,271	4,630	641	
4	Tchsils ...	Original ...	84	654	738	629	109	
		Execution ...	41	321	362	310	52	
		Total ...	125	975	1,100	939	161	
		Grand Total ...	1,186	8,261	9,447	8,014	1,433	

Original Civil Work.

289. The total number of Original Civil Suits in the various Courts of the State including those pending from the last year was 4,475, giving a decrease of 508 as compared with that of the previous year. Of these, 3,944 were disposed of as against 3,983 of the preceding year.

290. The pending file at the end of the year under report amounted to 531 as against 453 of the previous year. The percentage of disposal was 88.01 as compared with 76.85 of the last year. It is worth noting that the disposal increased by 12 per cent. during the year.

Civil Appellate Work.

291. The following comparative table gives in a clear and concise form the number of appeals instituted and disposed of :—

Year		Total No of appeals	No of appeals disposed of	Pending	Percentage
1927-28	...	878	758	58	92.89
		62 transferred.			
1928-29	...	589	528	61	89.64

292. Out of 528 civil appeals and applications for revision and review disposed of during the year under review, 305 appeals and applications for revision and review were disposed of by the High Court and 223 by the different District Judges' Courts.

293. Out of the appeals and applications for revision and review disposed of by the High Court, there were 287 regular appeals, 18 applications for revision and 12 applications for review and the rest 211 constituted regular appeals from the orders of and applications for revision from the decrees and orders of the different District Judges', Munsifs' and Tehsildars' Courts.

294. The average duration of each appeal and application for revision and review in the High Court was one month and fifteen days as compared with one month and fifteen days of the last year.

Execution of Decrees.

295. The number of applications for execution of decrees during the year under report was 4,310 out of which 3,489 were disposed of leaving a balance of 821 at the end of the year. In the preceding year the number of such applications was $\frac{4,583}{621 \text{ transferred}}$ out of which 3,286 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 821 at the end of the year.

296. The total value of the execution applications was Rs. 46,04,103-0-3 and applications of the value of Rs. 30,07,458-10-3 were disposed of.

Revenue Work.

297. The following table shows the work of the various Courts on the Revenue side during the year under report :—

Sadar Division.

Courts	Class of cases	Arrears	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposal	Balance
Revenue Commissioner's office.	Appellate No. Mal ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Malmaudi ...	6	6	12	8	4
	Miscellaneous ...	42	19	61	19	42
Total ...	...	48	25	73	27	46
Nizamats	Appellate No. Mal ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Original ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous Malmaudi	30	89	119	87	32
	Other Miscellaneous ...	31	286	317	310	7
Total ...	...	61	375	436	397	39
Tehsils	Original No. Mal ...	3	14	17	9	8
	Miscellaneous Malmaudi	7,048	5,990	13,038	6,833	6,205
	Other Miscellaneous ...	135	1,214	1,349	1,234	115
Total ...	...	7,186	7,218	14,404	8,076	6,328
Grand Total ...	...	7,295	7,618	14,913	8,500	6,413

Ganga Nagar Division.

Courts	Class of cases	Arrears	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposal	Balance
Revenue Commissioner.	Appellate ...	8	32	40	35	5
	Numbari Mal ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous including Kulyat.	2	95	97	93	4
Nizamats	Appellate ...	4	22	26	16	10
	Numbari Mal ...	14	22	36	30	6
	Miscellaneous including Kulyat.	7	60	67	63	4
Revenue Officers ...	Numbari Mal ...	9	8	17	10	7
	Miscellaneous including Kulyat.	44	114	158	154	4
Tehsils	Numbari Mal ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous including Kulyat.	3,452	7,487	10,939	6,546	4,393
Settlement Officer and Settlement Tehsildar.	Miscellaneous including Kulyat.	183	1,257	1,740	972	768
Total ...	...	4,023	9,097	13,120	7,919	5,201

CHAPTER IX.

Education.

298. General.—The Department remained under the charge of Mr. Madan Mohan Varma, M.A., Director of Education, throughout the year under report.

299. The Dungar College having been recognised upto the Intermediate Standard by the United Provinces Board of Intermediate and Matriculation Studies, College classes were opened during the last year. During the year under review two other Schools in the State—the Bagla School at Churu and the Mohta Moolchand School at the Capital—were raised to the status of a High School and were so affiliated to the Rajputana Education Board. Proposals for giving a suitable grant-in-aid to the latter school are under the consideration of His Highness' Government. In both these Schools, High School classes were opened from the beginning of the session in July, 1929, and Bikaner is thus the third State in Rajputana to have four High Schools—the only other two States having four High Schools being Jodhpur and Jaipur.

300. Six new Girls' Schools which were opened last year, and constituted the last contribution necessary to provide every single town in the State with a Girls' School, attracted a larger number of girls than was expected, a fact which has led His Highness' Government to sanction the opening of Girls' Schools in some of the important villages of the State also.

301. English has been introduced in the Lady Elgin Girls' School at the Capital with the object of raising the School to the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Standard as early as practicable.

302. An Education week to be held every year was organised at the Capital recently to co-ordinate the general educational activities of the various institutions in the State and to stimulate a still deeper interest in education among the teachers of the various schools as well as among the public.

303. Medical inspection of school children has been made compulsory. This is a very beneficial measure and can be expected to minimise the chances of contagious diseases spreading in the schools. It is only to be hoped that the parents of children will co-operate with the authorities to ensure the success of the scheme.

304. Five new Vernacular Primary Schools were, according to an annual programme already sanctioned by His Highness' Government, opened in villages of the State.

305. Like last year, a Conference of Village School teachers was held at which a 'Refresher' course was arranged.

306. Classes for the training of Mistresses were opened in the Lady Elgin Girls' School at the Capital.

307. A short course training class was also held during the Summer Vacation for the benefit of School Mistresses, especially of the Districts.

308. A Scout Training Camp was held at the Capital for teachers from the District Schools and was a great success. Scouting has already been started in all the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools by the teachers who thus took part

in the Camp. A suitable allowance has been sanctioned for each teacher thus trained, who performs the duties of a Scout Master in his School.

309. Two students, one each from the Dungar College and the Walter Nobles' High School, who had been deputed at State expense in July, 1927, to the Y. M. C. A. Institute of Physical Education at Madras for undergoing a course of training in Physical Culture, returned duly trained and were appointed as Physical Instructors—one at the Dungar College and the other at the Churu High School.

310. Provision has been made in the Curriculum of the Walter Nobles' High School for the teaching of Physical Science and Drawing and an application for recognition in these subjects has already been made to the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana (including Ajmer-Merwara), Central India and Gwalior.

311. The most important event of the year in the history of progress of education in the Bikaner State has been the passing of a Compulsory Primary Education Act, which has already received the gracious assent of His Highness the Maharajah. The Act, which is of a permissive nature, will shortly be brought into force at Bikaner, Churu, Rajgarh, Sardarshahr, Sujangarh and Ratangarh, the Municipal Boards of which places have already resolved to take advantage of the very liberal grant-in-aid which has been promised by His Highness' Government.

312. Among other items of educational progress are the increase in the grant-in-aid to private Girls' Schools and to schools for depressed classes; the extension of games and physical exercises, as well as of Medical Inspection of children of Schools, to the districts also; and the furtherance of healthy educational activities in general.

313. A scheme for Travelling Libraries and for giving liberal aid to foster the library movement in villages is under the consideration of His Highness' Government and is expected to be given effect to shortly.

314. The following other measures have also been engaging the attention of the Department:—

1. Introduction of Industrial Education in Schools in towns;
2. Introduction of Agricultural Education in rural areas.
3. Opening of an Industrial School at the Capital.

315. Schools and Scholars.—The total number of State and Private Institutions in the year 1928-29 was 208 with an enrolment of 13,661 as against 215 institutions with 12,476 scholars of the last year, showing a decrease of 7 institutions which was due to some worthless private Schools having been closed. The increase of 1,185 scholars was due to the increase in the number of State Schools and also to an increase in the number of students in some of the existing State Schools. Of the total number of pupils, 11,811 were boys and 1,850 girls. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 10,645 and 1,831 respectively.

316. Percentage of Scholars to population of School-going age.—The percentage of boys at Schools to the male population of School-going age increased from 16·7 to 18·5 and that of girls at Schools to the female population of School-going age was 3·2 as in the previous year. The combined percentage of boys and girls to the total population of School-going age increased from 1·08 to 1·1.

317. The following statement gives in detail the number of Schools and scholars in the year 1928-29 :—

I

Kind of Schools	State Schools		Schools under State supervision		Total		Remarks
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	
College	1	1,088	...	...	1	1,088	
High School	2	476	...	...	2	476	
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	12	2,052	1	128	13	2,180	
Secondary Vernacular Schools for boys	1	64	...	...	1	64	
Primary Vernacular Schools for boys	37	1,418	1	30	38	1,448	
Secondary Vernacular Schools for girls	1	182	...	...	1	182	
Primary Vernacular Schools for girls	11	798	...	...	11	798	
Banika Schools	18	...	2	...	20	...	
Sanskrit Pathshala	1	51	...	...	1	51	
Girls reading with the Itinerant Mistress and in boys' schools ... ..	...	55	...	...	...	55	
Total	84	6,184	4	158	88	6,342	
Total for the previous year...	78	5,488	6	333	84	5,821	

II

Kind of Schools	Aided Private Schools		Private Schools		Total		Remarks
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	
High Schools ... ..	...	...	1	255	1	255	
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	2	154	20	2,278	22	2,434	
Primary Vernacular Schools for boys.	10	439	6	515	16	954	
Primary Vernacular Schools for girls.	5	286	9	529	14	815	
Banika Schools	7	552	31	1,406	38	1,958	
Sanskrit Pathshala ... ..	...	...	17	247	17	247	
Special Schools ... ..	...	...	11	658	11	658	
Library	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Total	25	1,431	95	5,888	120	7,319	
Total for the previous year...	26	968	105	5,687	131	6,655	

318. The number of State Schools of all grades was 88 as against 84 in the previous year. Out of this number 76 were for boys and 12 for girls.

319. **Number of scholars in the State Schools.**—The total number of scholars attending the State Schools was 6,342 as against 5,821 in the previous

year. Out of this total number, 5,307 were boys and 1,035 were girls. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 4,822 and 999 respectively.

320. Number of scholars reading English and Hindi Banika.—Out of 6,342 scholars, 2,411 were reading English, 3,880 were reading Hindi-Banika and 51 Sanskrit. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 2,237 English, 3,544 Hindi-Banika and 40 Sanskrit. The figures show an increase of 174 in English, an increase of 336 in Hindi-Banika and an increase of 11 in Sanskrit.

321. Establishment.—The total number of posts was 375 as against 357 in the previous year.

322. The following statement gives the details of the posts provided for in the Budget :—

Posts		1927-28	1928-29
Director of Education ...	...	1	1
Inspector of Schools ...	...	1	1
Inspectress of Girls' Schools ...	...	1	1
Deputy Inspectors of District Schools .		2	2
Mautamid, Bikaner House, Mayo College		1	1
Superintendents of Boarding Houses...		2	2
Teachers ...	...	249	260
Clerks ...	...	5	6
Menials ...	...	95	101
Grand Total ...		357	375

323. Out of 260 teachers 85 were English teachers, 97 Vernacular teachers, 19 Banika teachers and 29 specialists, such as Maulvis, Pandits, Drawing Masters, etc. The staff of English teachers consisted of 2 M.A., L.T.'s; 7 M.A.'s; 2 trained graduates; 14 graduates; 14 under-graduates; 46 matriculates; and 2 non-matriculate teachers.

324. Out of 97 Vernacular teachers 89 were qualified (Vernacular Middle Passed) and 8 unqualified, as against 91 Vernacular teachers in 1927-28, of whom 63 were qualified and 28 unqualified. It will thus be noticed that every effort is being made to replace unqualified teachers by qualified ones.

325. Progress in Education.—The following statement will show the gradual progress made since 1918 :—

Year	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Pupils	Expenditure Rs.
1918-19	60	169	3,544	84,229
1921-22	75	208	4,478	1,51,396
1922-23	75	207	4,314	1,42,127
1923-24	71	203	4,363	1,38,308
1924-25	71	203	5,413	1,34,493
1925-26	71	211	4,795	1,38,737
1926-27	72	217	4,813	1,45,280
1927-28	84	249	5,821	1,73,519
1928-29	88	260	6,342	1,89,642

326. Total Expenditure.—The total expenditure from direct and indirect sources amounted to Rs. 1,89,642 as against Rs. 1,73,519 of the previous year, giving an average cost of Rs. 29-14-6 per scholar per annum as against Rs. 29-13-0 in the previous year. Rs. 12,000 were paid to the Benares Hindu University

as grant-in-aid and Rs. 42,979 were spent on the Dungar College as against Rs. 33,463 in the previous year, giving an average cost of Rs. 39-8-0 per pupil per year as against Rs. 32-3-9 in the previous year. Rs. 22,379 were spent on the Walter Nobles' High School as against Rs. 21,935-11-0 in the previous year giving an average cost of Rs. 80-8-0 per pupil per year as against Rs. 88-13-0 in the previous year. The expenditure on Anglo-Vernacular Schools of all grades amounted to Rs. 39,792 as against Rs. 39,739-5-0 in the previous year, giving an average cost of Rs. 18-4-0 per pupil per year as against Rs. 17-11-10 in the previous year. The expenditure on Vernacular Schools of all grades for boys amounted to Rs. 13,125 as against Rs. 11,000-15-6 in the previous year, giving an average cost of Rs. 9-12-0 per scholar per year as against Rs. 8-7-6 in the previous year. The expenditure on Girls' Schools of all grades amounted to Rs. 13,715 as against Rs. 11,488-10-9 in the previous year, giving an average cost of Rs. 13-4-0 per scholar per year as against Rs. 13-3-2 in the previous year.

327. Average cost of Education per head.—The average cost of education per head of the population was Re. 0-5-0 as against Re. 0-4-6 in the previous year; while the average cost of education per head of the population of school-going age was Rs. 2-5-0 as against Rs. 2-2-0 in the previous year.

328. Inspection.—The Inspector of Schools toured the districts for 69 days and inspected all the Anglo-Vernacular Schools and a few Vernacular Schools.

329. The Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools toured the districts for 25 days and inspected all the State and aided Girls' Schools.

330. The Deputy Inspector of District Schools, Incharge of the Sujan-garh-Reni Circle, remained out on tour for 111 days during the year and inspected all the Schools in his circle.

331. The Deputy Inspector of District Schools, Incharge of the Bikaner-Suratgarh Circle, toured for 162 days and inspected all the Schools in his circle.

332. The Director of Education toured the districts for 17 days and inspected most of the important Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

University and Collegiate Education.

333. The affiliation of the Dungar College upto the Intermediate Standard having been sanctioned, the College Classes were started on the 1st of July, 1928. In order, however, to enable such of Bikaner students as were desirous of obtaining higher education as also any other professional or technical education or of prosecuting studies in the Intermediate Standard in Physical Science (the Dungar College teaching Science at present upto the High School Standard only), scholarships were awarded at the Benares Hindu University and elsewhere. The total number of students prosecuting their studies at the Benares Hindu University and elsewhere was 18 as against 16 in the previous year. Of these three passed the LL.B. (Previous) Examination, one the B.A. Examination and one the Intermediate Examination.

334. Bikaner House, Mayo College, Ajmer.—During the year under report the number of Bikaneri students in the Mayo College was two—K. Magan Singhji of Boghera and Rawat Tej Singhji of Rawatsar. K. Magan Singhji of Boghera was withdrawn in July last on account of ill-health, and thus at the end of the year there was one Bikaneri student at the College as in the previous year. With the raising of the Walter Nobles' School to the status of

a High School the Chiefs and Nobles of the State have naturally come to prefer, other things being equal, the cheaper educational facilities at Bikaner to the costlier literary fare offered by the Mayo College.

335. M. Rikhi Kesh continued to hold the post of Mautamid during the year.

336. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,935 as against Rs. 4,347-2-6 in the previous year.

Dungar College.

337. It is a matter of sincere pleasure that the idea of opening College Classes which had been engaging the attention of His Highness' Government since the year 1912 and which could not be carried into effect owing to serious difficulties experienced in regard to the affiliation of the institution with the Allahabad University and the delay on the part of the University in dealing with the question, fructified at long last during the year 1927-28. The College having been recognised by the Allahabad Education Board upto the Intermediate Standard in English, Mathematics, History, Logic, Economics, Hindi and Sanskrit, Lecturers in the various subjects were appointed, and the College Classes were started at the beginning of the session in July, 1928. This marked a new era in the history of higher education in the State.

338. Pt. Sri Ram Tewari, M.A., L.T., and Mr. Tarak Nath Mukerjee, B Sc, L.T., continued to hold the posts of Principal and Vice-Principal of the College respectively. The latter was also the Head Master upto VIII Class. The discipline of the College remained good.

339. The College worked well during the year under report.

340. The number of scholars on its roll was 1,088 as against 1,032 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 845·69 as against 777·69 of the previous year. The distribution of the scholars according to the different branches was as follows :—

	1927-28	1928-29
1. A. V. Branch (a) College Section ...	22	30
(b) High School Section ...	657	681
2. Vernacular Branch ...	152	144
3. Hindi Book-keeping ...	21	19
4. Commercial Training ...	22	21
5. Banika Branch ...	116	160
6. Business Class ...	42	33
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	1,032	1,088

341. Examination Results.—Out of 32 boys sent up for the High School Examination 14 came out successful, giving a percentage of 43·75. Two boys were placed in the Second Division and 11 in the Third Division and 1 passed in the Compartmental Examination. The annual results of the other classes were also good on the whole.

342. Games and Sports.—Mr. Mangal Chand, who had been deputed to Madras for training in Physical Culture at the Y. M. C. A. Institute there, has returned duly trained and has been appointed Physical Instructor in the College. Physical exercises have now been introduced in the lower classes and days have been fixed for the participation of the different classes in games and sports.

343. It is proposed to provide games for every student every day as soon as practicable.

344. **Library.**—The total number of books issued to the students and the teachers was 883 as against 875 in the previous year. There has been a substantial addition to the number of books on account of the recent grant of Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of books which is going to be supplemented by a further grant of Rs. 500 next year. The library thus continues to play a highly useful part in the diffusion of education.

345. **Hostel.**—The average number of boarders was 21 as in the previous year.

346. **Scouting.**—The Scout movement is making good progress. There are now about 227 Scouts in the College, which number is further likely to increase.

347. **Medical Inspection.**—A Medical Inspection of the College students and the College Hostel boarders was held.

348. **Religious Training.**—Religious training was imparted, as usual, to the Hindus, Jains and Mohammedans separately.

349. **Expenditure.**—The total annual expenditure on the College was Rs. 42,978-11-0 as against Rs. 33,462-15-6 in the previous year, giving an average of Rs. 39-8-0 per scholar per year as against Rs. 32-3-9 in the previous year. The increase in expenditure was due to the raising of the College to the Intermediate Standard.

Walter Nobles' High School.

350. Khiehi Jungal Singh, M.A., LL.B., continued to work as Head Master during the year under report. The work of the teachers as well as the behaviour of the boys was, generally speaking, satisfactory.

351. **Number of students.**—The number of students was 278 as against 247 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 206.52 as against 197.18 of the previous year.

352. The distribution of the School roll was as follows :—

(a) According to classes—

Class,	1928-29.	1927-28.
X	5	4
IX	9	7
VIII	18	14
VII	12	14
VI	28	15
V	20	32
IV	34	22
III	25	35
II	33	22
I	26	24
Preparatory (B)	34	22
„ (A)	34	36
Total	278	247

(b) According to social status—

1. Rajvis	...	49	49
2. Tazimi Sardars	...	27	31
3. Relatives of Tazimi Sardars...	89	82	
4. Others	...	113	85
Total	278	247	

353. Examination Results.—All the 4 students sent up for the High School examination came out successful, two of them having been placed in the Second Division. The result is very creditable to the School. The annual results of the other classes were 84.21 per cent as against 75 per cent of the last year.

354. Boarding House.—The number of boarders was 60 as in the previous year.

355. Games and Sports.—In the local Football Tournament the School team won the Ganga Risala, the Dungar College and the Railway Teams, but was defeated in the final match by the Palace team.

356. Scouting.—The Scout movement has made very good progress in the School. There are now 268 Scouts in the School and this number is further likely to increase.

357. General Health.—A medical inspection of the School was conducted by Dr. P. L. Daruwala, Sanitary Superintendent, and the general health of the boys and sanitation of the School were reported by him to be very good.

358. Religious Training.—Religious instruction with a definite syllabus is imparted in alternate periods to each of the classes during the School hours. A prayer for five minutes precedes as usual the regular tuitional work of the School and on Sundays religious lectures are delivered to the boarders.

359. Expenditure.—The annual expenditure on the School was Rs. 22,378-14-3 as against Rs. 21,935-10-9, giving an average of Rs. 80-7-11 per pupil per year as against Rs. 88-12-11 in the previous year.

Churu High School.

360. The year under review was an epoch-making one in the history of this School. The School was raised to the High School Standard, and affiliated to the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana (including Ajmer-Merwara), Central India and Gwalior. It is the only High School in the Mofussil. The IX class was formally opened in July, 1929.

361. Number of Scholars.—The year opened with 168 scholars on the roll of the School, 114 in A. V. Section and 54 in the Banika section, which subsequently rose to 240.

362. Results.—The percentage of passes in the Departmental Examinations of 1929 was 57. The result in the oral examination was 66 per cent.

363. Games and Sports.—The School is making good progress in Games and Sports.

364. Scouting.—Scouting formed a very encouraging and important part of School activities. There is a regular troop of well-trained 16 Cubs and another of 34 Scouts. The Scouts did good turns and volunteer work on the occasion of local Fairs and public gatherings. The School has a Scout band which along with other scout shows has enlisted the sympathies of the public. The movement is expected to have a bright future before it.

365. Library and Reading Room.—A local Seth has donated Rs. 500 for the library and, in the near future, the School will have a good and useful addition to its stock of books. A good use is made of the facilities that already exist. The School has a small reading room of its own where some good

newspapers and magazines both English and Hindi are supplied. It is gratifying to note that the students make good use of the papers.

366. Medical inspection.—A medical examination of the students was held in October, 1929.

367. Boarding House.—Sri Rajasthan Chhatrawas is serving as a Boarding House for the School at present.

368. Expenditure.—The annual expenditure on the School was Rs. 4,008 giving an average of Rs. 44-8-6 per pupil per year.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

369. At the end of the year under review the number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools maintained and managed by the State was 13 as against 14 (including the Churu Middle School which has now become a High School) in the previous year. Among the important towns only Ratangarh goes without a State School. Ratangarh has, however, got a private English Middle School in Sri Raghunath Vidyalaya. The Government Schools at Rajgarh, Sujangarh, Sardarshahr, Rajaldesar, Suratgarh, Bhadra and Sri Ganganagar are working as Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.

370. The Schools at Reni and Deshnok are Lower Middle Schools, but the former teaches upto the Middle Standard. The Schools at Dungargarh, Nohar, Hanumangarh and Bhinasar are Anglo-Vernacular Primary Schools.

371. Scholars in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—The total number of scholars attending the Anglo-Vernacular Schools was 2,180 as against 2,240 in the previous year. Of these 1,318 were reading English as against 1,269 of the previous year and 862 were reading Hindi-Banika as against 971 in the previous year.

372. Teaching Staff.—The number of teachers in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools was 110. Of these 52 were English teachers, 31 Banika teachers, 15 Hindi teachers, 11 Sanskrit teachers and 1 Persian teacher.

373. The following Statement shows particulars of Middle, Lower Middle and Primary Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the State :—

Name of the School	No. of Teachers	No. of Students	Standard	Remarks.
Rajgarh	11	242	Middle ...	One teacher under-graduate.
Sardarshahr	11	252	Do. ...	One teacher Graduate and one under-graduate.
Sujangarh	8	105	Do. ...	Two teachers under-graduates.
Rajaldesar	9	242	Do. ...	Do.
Suratgarh	8	126	Do. ...	Do.
Bhadra	8	146	Do. ...	One teacher Graduate.
Sri Ganganagar	8	197	Do. ...	Two teachers Graduates.
Reni	9	154	Lower Middle	
Deshnoke	8	189	Do. ...	Two Under-graduates.
Dungargarh	5	142	Primary ...	.....
Hanumangarh	5	88	Do. ...	.....
Nohar	5	152	Do. ...	.....
Bhinasar	6	128	Do. ...	.....

374. Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—The Railway School at Hanumangarh continued to get a grant-in-aid from the State. The School had 65 students on its rolls as against 37 in the previous year.

375. During the year under report an aid of Rs. 75 per mensem was granted to the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Jat School at Sangaria. The School had 70 students on its roll. The working of the School was fairly satisfactory.

376. Private Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—There were 20 private Anglo-Vernacular Schools as against 23 in the previous year. These Schools taught 2,278 students as against 2,457 in the previous year.

Vernacular Education.

377. Vernacular Middle Schools.—The number of scholars on the rolls of the Anglo-Vernacular Primary and Vernacular Middle School at Sangaria was 64 as against 58 in the previous year and the number of teachers employed was five as in the last year. The School is expected to prepare local men for service in villages as teachers, Patwaris, etc.,

378. Vernacular Primary Schools.—At the end of the year under report the number of Primary Vernacular Schools was 38 as against 33 in the previous year and the number of Banika Schools attached to the English and Vernacular Schools was 20 as against 21 in the previous year. Banika Schools when added to the Hindi Schools bring the number of Vernacular Schools to 58 as against 54 in the previous year.

379. Number of Scholars.—The number of scholars in the Vernacular Schools was 1,348 as against 1,263 in the previous year. Thus there was an increase of 85 scholars which was due to the opening of 5 new schools in the Districts.

380. Teaching Staff.—The number of teachers employed in the Vernacular Schools was 49 as against 44 in the previous year. The number of Hindi teachers was 40 and of Banika teachers 9.

381. Expenditure.—The total expenditure on Vernacular Schools both Secondary and Primary amounted to Rs. 13,125-0-0 as against Rs. 11,000-15-6 in the previous year, giving an average of Rs. 9-11-9 per scholar per year as against Rs. 8-7-6 in the previous year.

382. Aided Vernacular Schools.—The number of aided Vernacular Schools and Poshals was 17 as against 19 in the previous year the decrease of 2 being due to State Schools being opened at Nathwana and Anupshahr where formerly there were Aided Schools. They taught 873 students as against 639 in the previous year.

383. Private Vernacular and Banika Schools.—There were 48 Schools including 11 special Schools such as for music, etc., as against 59 in the previous year. They had 2,593 pupils on their rolls as against 2,363 in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 230 in the number of pupils.

Female Education.

384. Schools and Scholars.—The number of Girls' Schools maintained by the State was 12 as in the previous year. The number of girls was 1,035 as against 999 in the previous year.

385. Lady Elgin Girls' School.—The Lady Elgin Girls' School is the only Secondary Girls' School in the State. The School prepares girls for the Lower Middle Examination for girls of the United Provinces. The number of girls on its rolls was 182 as against 180 in the previous year. The number of girls in the senior classes is gradually improving. Four girls sat for the Lower Middle Examination out of whom 2 came out successful.

386. Itinerant Mistress.—The Itinerant Mistress did her work fairly satisfactorily. The number of grown up girls and elderly women taught by her was 25 as against 23 in the previous year.

387. Expenditure.—The total expenditure on the Lady Elgin Girls' School was Rs. 5,301-0-0 as against Rs. 5,193-6-9 in the previous year, giving an average of Rs. 29-2-0 per scholar per year as against Rs. 28-13-7 in the previous year.

388. Her Highness Sri Maharani Nobles' Girls' School.—Her Highness Sri Maharani Nobles' Girls' School, or Sri Maharani Nobles' Girls' School, as it is popularly known, is meant to teach the daughters of Nobles and Chiefs of the State and is housed in the Fort at the Capital. The School owes its existence to the initiative of Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahib after whom it has been named. The school is an Upper Primary one, and has also begun to prepare girls for the examinations conducted by the Prayag-Mahila-Vidyapitha (Allahabad Women's University). The number of girls on its rolls was 40 as against 32 in the previous year. Four girls sat at the Pravesika (Entrance) Examination of the Prayag Mahila Vidyapitha and all of them came out successful. A hostel is attached to this School to provide accommodation for girls coming from outside places. The total expenditure on the School was Rs. 2,761-7-6, giving an average of Rs. 69-7-0 per scholar per annum.

389. The following statement shows particulars of Primary Girls' Schools in the State :—

Serial No.	Name of School	No. of teachers	No of students	Remarks
1	Dagon-ka-Chowk, Bikaner ...	2	78	Housed in the new Building.
2	Barah Gwad, Bikaner ...	1	90	
3	Sardarshahr ...	4	140	
4	Rajgarh ...	3	83	
5	Rajaldesar ...	1	80	
6	Suratgarh ...	1	62	
7	Dungargarh ...	1	45	
8	Nohar ...	1	85	
9	Hanumangarh ...	1	48	
10	Deshnoke ...	1	41	

390. Aided Girls' Schools.—The number of aided Girls' Schools was five as in the previous year and the number of scholars was 286 as against 264 in the previous year.

391. The following statement gives the names of the Schools and the necessary details about them :—

Serial No.	Name.	Number of girls.	Remarks.
1.	Sarva Hitkarini Girls' School, Churu	70	Receives Rs. 70 per mensem as grant-in-aid.
2.	Vidya Pracharini Girls' School, Sujangarh	86	Receives Rs. 40 per mensem as grant-in-aid.
3.	Girls' School, Reni	61	Receives Rs. 40 per mensem as grant-in-aid.
4.	Girls' School, Sri Ganganagar...	27	Receives Rs. 20 per mensem as grant-in-aid.
5.	Girls' School, Bhadra	42	Receives Rs. 25 per mensem as grant-in-aid.
Total		286	

392. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure on maintaining and aiding Girls' Schools was Rs. 1,810 as against Rs. 1,370 in the previous year.

393. **Unaided Girls' Schools.**—The number of unaided Girls' Schools was 9 as in the previous year. The number of girls reading in them was 529 as against 568 in the previous year.

394. **Want of qualified Mistresses.**—The aided and private Girls' Schools greatly suffer from a dearth of competent Mistresses. This is to a certain extent true of our State Girls' Schools also, but the Mistresses employed by private and aided Schools are generally of far lower qualifications. Steps are being taken to insist on qualified Mistresses being engaged by Aided Schools, and the Private Schools are also being advised to do the same and in some cases qualified Mistresses have already been engaged.

Miscellaneous.

395. **Sanskrit Education.**—Sri Ganga Sanskrit Pathshala was opened in 1918 to aid the revival of Sanskrit learning. There is provision for teaching Jyotish, Sahitya, Vyakaran and Karamkand. The number of scholars was 51 as against 40 in the previous year.

396. **Private Pathshalas.**—There were 17 Pathshalas as against 14 in the previous year. They taught 217 students as against 299 in the previous year.

397. **Technical Education.**—The following technical classes were maintained by the State for imparting practical training to local men to fit them for various callings.

398. **Banika Class.**—The number of scholars in the Banika classes was 160 as against 115 in the previous year.

399. **Hindi Commercial Training Class.**—This is for the benefit of the banking and commercial community. The number of students was 21 as against 22 in the previous year.

400. **Hindi Book-keeping Class.**—The number of students in this class was 19 as against 18 in the previous year. During the year under report 6 students appeared at the final examination and 3 were declared successful by the Accountant-General who examined the class.

401. **Business Class.**—This gives instruction in Typewriting and Shorthand. The number of boys under instruction was 33 as against 32 in the previous year. During the year under report 1 student appeared in Shorthand Theory, 2 in speed and 9 in Typewriting, out of whom 3 students came out successful in Shorthand and 8 in Typewriting.

402. **Scouting.**—Scouting is making good progress. The movement has in a large measure supplemented the work done in the Schools. Beginning

with 2 troops of 40 each in January 1927, the number of the Scouts has risen to 780—500 at the Capital and 280 in the Districts. Besides, there are some 104 Scouts in the Mohita Moolchand High School.

403. Teachers from the District Schools have taken the Scout Master's training in Camp conducted by the State Scout Master and are running independent troops.

404. A Scout Training Camp for teachers from the Districts was held at the Capital and was successfully conducted by the Scout Master. Teachers from the State Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools attended this Camp and they are now running Scout Troops in their respective Schools.

405. A suitable allowance has been sanctioned to be awarded to such teachers as learn Scouting and run Scout Troops in their respective Schools. Fifteen such allowances are being awarded at present, 4 to the Dungar College, 3 to the Walter Nobles' High School and 8 to the District Schools, *viz.*, one each to the Middle Schools.

406. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure on Scouting during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,511.

407. **Physical Education.**—With a view further to improve Physical Education, and organise the Physical Training of the students more effectively, all the State Schools and also a few important private institutions were invited to participate in the Games and Sports along with other educational activities on the occasion of the Education Week, which was held at the Capital in December, 1927.

408. With the return duly qualified of the two students who had been deputed to the National Y. M. C. A. Institute of Physical Education at Madras to undergo training in the Physical Course, physical education has received great impetus.

409. **Religious Education.**—A prayer is daily held in all the Schools maintained by the State before the regular tuitional work begins. On Saturdays religious discourses and lectures are held in the afternoon.

Statement showing expenditure under different heads for the year 1928-29.

University education ...	(Contribution to the Hindu University)	Rs.
...	...	12,000
Dungar College ...	...	42,979
Walter Nobles' High School ...	...	22,379
Churu High School ...	...	4,008
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	{ Secondary ... Primary ... }	39,792
Vernacular Schools for Boys.	{ Secondary ... Primary ... }	1,777 11,348
Vernacular Schools for Girls.	{ Secondary ... Primary ... }	5,301 8,414
School Education—Special ...	{ Bikaner House Mayo College, Ajmer. Sri Ganga Sanskrit Patshala	1,935 1,808
Furniture and Contingencies ...	...	7,204
Scholarships ...	...	4,511
Scouting ...	...	2,511
Grants-in-aid ...	...	7,503
Direction and Inspection ...	...	16,172
Grand Total ...		1,89,642

416. The State has already undertaken to provide proper medical relief for women in the District Towns and has sanctioned one trained Nurse, seven midwives and three female Sub-Assistant Surgeons for the Districts. The posts were actually offered to several candidates but some of the posts are still vacant and every effort is being made suitably to fill them up as soon as possible.

417. Medical inspection of school children.—Medical inspection of school children for physical fitness was carried out by the Sanitary Superintendent and 250 boys of the Walter Nobles' High School and 1,050 boys of the Dungar College were examined during the last half of the year. The School children of the State Schools in the districts were examined for physical fitness by the Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the different towns.

418. Inspection of sanitary conditions in Districts.—A tour of the towns of Ratangarh, Churu, Rajgarh, Sardarshahr, Sujangarh, Hanumangarh, Nohar, Bhadra, Sri Ganganagar and Suratgarh was undertaken by the Sanitary Superintendent with a view to inspect the general sanitary conditions of the district towns and take steps to improve them as far as possible.

419. Charity Fund.—Response to claims of the charity fund from better-class patients was slightly better than what it was last year. Rs. 903-10-0 were collected during the year as compared to Rs. 806 of the previous year. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,299 as compared to Rs. 1,051 of the previous year.

420. The following figures show the receipts for charity during the last five years :—

Years.	Rs.
1924-25	100.
1925-26	1,325-12.
1926-27	572.
1927-28	806.
1928-29	903.

421. Dr. N. J. Bendorawalla. M.S., M.B., F.C.P.S., Principal Medical Officer, was Incharge of the Medical Department during the year under report.

422. The following are the details of the Staff :—

1. Principal Medical Officer	1.
2. Lady Doctor	1.
3. Lady Assistant Surgeons	2.
4. Palace Surgeons	2.
5. Ophthalmic Surgeon	1.
6. Sanitary Superintendent and Chemical Analyser ...	1.
7. Assistant Surgeons	2.
8. Sub-Assistant Surgeons	27.
9. Compounders	40.
10. Apprentice Compounders... ..	2.
11. Qualified Nurse for Zenana Hospital ...	1.
12. Male Nurse for B. D. Hospital ...	1.
13. Nurse (Untrained) for B. D. Hospital...	1.
14. Midwives (1 post vacant)	7.
15. Principal Medical Officer's Office Clerks ...	4.
16. B. D. Hospital Clerk	1.
17. Medical Store Keeper	1.
18. Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination Department	1.
19. Assistant Deputy Supdt. Vaccination Department ...	1.
20. Vaccination Clerk	1.
21. Vaccinators	16.
22. Apprentice Vaccinators	2.
23. Chaprasis	3.
24. Attendants and Menials	68.

423. Meteorology.—9.99 inches of rain were registered at the Bikaner Observatory during the year. Rainfall for the previous 5 years was as under:—

Year.	Inches.	Cents.
1923-24	9	33
1924-25	8	1
1925-26	12	20
1926-27	8	45
1927-28	12	99

424. Vital Statistics.—The following table shows the births and deaths in the Bikaner Municipal area and in the District Municipal towns:—

Name	Population	Births						Deaths					
		Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Ratio per thousand of population		Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Ratio per thousand of population	
						Past year	Present year					Past year	Present year
Bikaner Municipal area	62,064	995	804	...	191	16.03	12.95	1,419	1,386	...	33	22.86	22.33
District Municipal Towns	77,403	1,076	1,126	50	...	13.90	14.54	692	721	29	...	8.94	9.31

425. Epidemic Diseases.—Though cholera raged in the Punjab, Sind, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Ramgarh town (Sikar State) only two miles from Bikaner territory, the whole State was quite free from this disease. Small-pox prevailed in Bikaner City from April to September, 1929, and accounted for 28 deaths. The Government have already passed a Vaccination Act giving the Municipalities option to make vaccination compulsory within their jurisdiction, and it is hoped that this measure will greatly facilitate vaccination work, the benefits of which are being gradually realized by the urban public.

426. Vaccination.—The number of vaccination operations performed during the year under report was 21,427 of which 20,827 were successful.

427. Sanitation.—The sanitation of Bikaner City is looked after by the Executive Health Officer of the Municipality, under the general supervision of the Principal Medical Officer.

428. Chemical Analysis.—During the year 8 samples of Ghee were analysed and 4 of them were found to be adulterated. In two cases legal proceedings were also started, and in one case conviction was obtained. Besides other work the contents of the stomach were analysed in a case of suspected opium poisoning.

429. Bacteriology.—The following work was done in this Department:—

- 300 samples of Blood for parasites.
- 400 samples of urine.
- 20 stools.
- 100 sputum.
- 30 pus and other exudates.
- 10 of blood for widel reaction.
- 1 of blood for wassermann reaction.

In all cases Autovaccines were prepared and administered.

430. Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The year opened with 28 Hospitals and Dispensaries and closed with the same number. Steps are being taken to

open almost immediately about 6 dispensaries under compounders and some more under Vaid.

431. All the district dispensaries are at present under Sub-Assistant Surgeons, but it is proposed that in the near future the important District Dispensaries at Ratangarh and Gangamagar will be placed under Assistant Surgeons, as two State scholars have already returned after duly qualifying themselves.

432. **Female Medical Aid.**—Besides Bikaner, where the Zenana Hospital has a highly qualified and experienced staff, there were Female Sub-Assistant Surgeons working practically throughout the year at Churu as well as at Sardarsbahr. Midwives were also posted at Sujangarh, Ratangarh, Churu and Sardarsbahr.

433. The response from the public in the matter of taking advantage of qualified medical aid in normal labour cases was in the prevailing social conditions poor.

434. The post of Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Sujangarh remained vacant throughout the year for want of a suitable candidate, so also the post of a midwife at Nohar.

435. **Attendance.**—2,19,397 out-patients and 3,087 in-patients were treated in the various State Institutions as compared with 1,96,129 out-patients and 2,939 in-patients of the previous year. Thus the total number of out-patients shows an increase of 12 per cent and that of the in-patients an increase of 5 per cent, in spite of the number of institutions being the same as last year, and the healthy competition of private institutions. This is an unmistakable indication of the popularity of the State institutions.

436. The following figures for the last five years speak for themselves :—

Years	Out-patients	In-patients
1924-25	1,42,586	2,135
1925-26	1,82,508	2,164
1926-27	1,82,587	2,231
1927-28	1,96,129	2,959
1928-29	2,19,397	3,087

437. **Surgical Operations.**—The following table shows the number of operations performed in the State Medical Institutions during the last five years :—

Years	Major Operations	Minor Operations
1924-25	760	12,311
1925-26	796	13,066
1926-27	916	14,362
1927-28	1,397	17,974
1928-29	*1,554	16,987

*Including 115 Major operations performed by Rai Bahadur Doctor Mathura Dass, Eye Specialist of Moga.

The Main Hospital.

438. The following table shows the work done at the main hospital during the last five years :—

Years	In-patients	Out-patients	Operations	
			Major	Minor
1924-25	913	27,851	397	5,768
1925-26	958	36,043	457	5,620
1926-27	851	29,114	524	5,736
1927-28	1,270	33,504	877	8,285
1928-29	1,239	35,626	*864	8,260

*Of these 79 eye operations were performed by Doctor Mathura Dass.

439. Laboratory.—The following figures show the work done in the laboratory during the last three years :—

Year-	Urine	Sputum	Blood	Miscellaneous Smears	Intravenous Injections	Auto- Vaccine	*666 Injections
1926-27	481	90	126	30	4,896	...	354
1927-28	1,028	209	191	198	6,748	48	332
1928-29	880	590	303	330	6,663	38	594

440. A majority of I. V. Injections were, as usual, prepared in the Laboratory. The work of preparation of auto-vaccine was also done on a considerable scale. Tests for Syphilis, Typhoid, Leprosy, and culture work will shortly be taken in hand.

441. X-Rays.—The following table shows the work done in the X-Ray Department :—

Years	Serum Examinations	Radiography	X-Ray exposures	Ex-month meals
1927-28	256	243	27	11
1928-29	247	264	35	14

442. The X-Ray installation at this Hospital is one of the finest in India, having been equipped with the latest improvements from time to time.

443. The X-Ray apparatus throughout the year was in good working order.

444. The X-Ray Department was further equipped during the year by the purchase of a new Disc for the convertor and another apparatus called Stebiliser for uniform regulations of the main current whose undue fluctuations often vitiated the result.

445. Electro-theraphy.—The following figures show the work done in the Electro-therapeutical Department during the last five years :—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
1. Ferradie Current ...	982	1,664	1,168	1,560	1,640
2. Electric Massage ...	189	300	640	840	280
3. Diathermy ...	...	27	32	40	54
4. Electric Baths ...	...	34	35	56	30
5. Finsen Rays ...	...	7	204	...	4
6. Ionisation ...	...	...	45	8	6
7. Ultra-Violet Rays...	...	...	...	120	240

446. All electro-theraphy apparatus were in good working order, except the vibratory massage apparatus whose motor got completely burnt out and requires replacement.

Pharmaceutical Department.

447. 1953 lbs. of drugs were prepared both for the use of the Main Hospital and District Dispensaries as per following details :—

Tinctures ...	...	...	597 lbs.
Syrups ...	...	...	994 lbs.
Liniments ...	...	...	152 lbs.
Powders ...	...	...	60 lbs.
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	150 lbs.
			<hr/> 1,953 lbs.

448. Surgery.—The following table shows the important operations performed during the year :—

Abdominal Operations	..	...	...	8
Operations on Larynx and Trachea	...	...	...	2
Operation for Hernia	...	...	...	9
Liver Abscess	...	...	...	2
Crushing Stones	...	...	...	33
Operations of Kidney	...	...	...	1
Operations on Bladder for Stones, etc.	...	...	...	4
Removal of Prostate	...	...	...	1

Ophthalmic Department.

449. The following statement shows the ophthalmic operations performed during the last three years :—

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Operations performed by the Hospital Staff	285	575	525
Operations performed by Dr. Mathura Dass	85	301	198

450. The Ophthalmic Surgeon also toured the districts and performed 73 operations which have been shown in the figures of the different dispensaries.

Expenditure.

451. Rupees 1,78,115-0-0 were spent on the maintenance of all the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the State including the expenditure on administration and miscellaneous.

Inspection.

452. The following Dispensaries were inspected by the Principal Medical Officer during the year :—

1. Sri Ganganagar.
2. Suratgarh.
3. Railway Dispensary, Hanumangarh.
4. Public Dispensary, Hanumangarh.
5. Bhadra.
6. Nohar.
7. Sri Karanpur.

Zenana Hospital.

453. Dr. Mrs. N. Shiva Kamu, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., L.M., was Incharge of the Zenana Hospital, Bikaner, during the year under report.

454. Dr. Miss Postwala, M.B., B.S., (Bombay) continued to be 1st Lady Assistant Surgeon throughout the year.

455. Dr. Miss Aliee Ribeiro, M.B., B.S., continued to be 2nd Lady Assistant Surgeon.

456. The following figures show the work done in the Zenana Hospital during the last five years :

Years	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Major operations	Minor operations.
1924-25	451	4,857	164	199
1925-26	490	6,138	88	165
1926-27	513	5,090	192	187
1927-28	611	5,212	250	102
1928-29	672	7,683	*309	249

* Of these 66 eye operations were performed by Doctor Mathura Dass.

457. The figures for in-patients, out-patients and major operations were the highest on record. The in-patients showed an increase of 9 per cent as compared with the previous year and the out-patients an increase of 45 per cent. The appointment of a third Lady Assistant Surgeon is partly responsible for this rapid increase, especially in the number of out-patients, as during the temporary absence of one or two Lady Doctors the general public continued to receive the same attention. The major operations also showed an increase of over 20 per cent.

CHAPTER XI.

Customs and Excise.

Customs Department.

458. General.—The department remained under the charge of Mr. L. P. LaJoie, M.B.E., throughout the year under review. The strength of the supervising staff was increased by the appointment of a Superintendent for the new Sayar opened at Sri Ganganagar.

459. This department deals, besides Customs and Excise its main constituents, with Multani Mitti, Salt, Stone, Quarries, Gypsum, Hemp-drugs, Opium, export of cows, collection of Municipal cesses, etc.

460. The revenue derived from Customs duties during the year amounted to Rs. 19,03,927-11-9 as against Rs. 17,81,894-9-3 (apart from Rs. 2,75,569-12-9 collected on articles charged to excise duty during the year under report) of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,22,033-2-6 mainly accounted for by larger imports of cloths of all kinds, sugar, tobacco, rice, fancy goods, ghee, etc.

461 The total expenditure for the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,08,839-11-6 as against Rs. 1,12,835-9-3 of the last year.

462. (1) Customs duty on Jamsar gypsum was abolished from the 1st November, 1928, while the recovery of Royalty thereon was entrusted to the Railway Department from the 1st July, 1929, though Royalty on export by camels is recovered through the Customs Department.

(2) Customs duty on imports of building material, *viz.*, Stone, *Chuna* (Lime), Cement (Concrete) and timber was exempted for a period of two years, *viz.*, upto the 30th April, 1931, in favour of persons building houses or shops in Nokha Mandi.

(3) Instead of the duty of Rs. 1-8-0 per maund on export of refined and unrefined salt-petre, the following sliding scale of duty was fixed on export of refined salt-petre :—

(a) when the rate of salt-petre is not above Rs. 10 per maund	...	...	...	Re. 0	12	0	Per maund
(b) when the rate of salt-petre is above Rs. 10 but not above Rs. 12 per maund	...	...	...	Re. 1	0	0	"
(c) when the rate of salt-petre is above Rs. 12 but not above Rs. 14 per maund	...	...	...	Rs. 1	4	0	"
(d) when the rate of salt-petre is above Rs. 14 but not above Rs. 16 per maund	...	...	...	Rs. 1	8	0	"
(e) for all rates of salt-petre above Rs. 16 per maund	...	...	...	Rs. 2	0	0	"

463. Export of unrefined salt-petre was prohibited. Subject to permission being granted for its export, half duty leviable on refined salt-petre was sanctioned to be levied on unrefined salt-petre.

(1) To obviate any inconvenience to the Tazimi Sardars payment of the fixed customs compensation was ordered to be made direct by the Tehsils concerned.

464. In addition to transit (Behtivan) passes issued for goods transported through the State on which no duty is charged, 12,385 Muafi Rawanas of the

aggregate amount of Rs. 13,643-14-0 were also issued in favour of the public in accordance with the existing rules.

465. On the opening of a Sayer at Sri Ganganagar three new *Halgas* were formed, *viz.*, at Sri Ganganagar, Sri Karanpur and Hindumalkote. The following new Thanas were also established on the Railway Stations newly opened on the Sarupsar-Anupgarh line:—

1. Sri Bijaynagar.
2. Ramsinghpur.
3. Kalyankot.

The Thana at Ganganagar City was transferred to Sadulwali where certain routes from foreign territories converge.

466. **Salt.**—The total receipts during the year on account of half duty on import of salt into the State, including the annual subsidy of Rs. 6,000 for the year 1928-29, amounted to Rs. 48,815-6-9 as against 51,144-0-6 of the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 2,328-9-9, due to delay on the part of dealers in clearance of salt and to closure of the Didwana Salt source.

467. As usual Rs. 6,000 were received from Northern India Salt Revenue Department on behalf of the Government of India on account of the annual subsidy and the work of watch and ward was done by the salt establishment, as usual.

468. The total expenditure under the head 'salt' during the year amounted to Rs. 7,136 as against Rs. 7,051-11-0 of the previous year. It is worth noting that the expenditure exceeds the amount of subsidy by Rs. 1,136.

469. **Stone.**—The receipts from Royalty charged on stone quarried at Dulmera and Bidasar amounted to Rs. 2,364-13-3 as against Rs. 3,047-12-6 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 682-15-3 due to lesser output of stone.

470. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 598-10-0 as against Rs. 549-9-6 of the previous year.

471. **Jamsar Gypsum.**—The amount of Royalty aggregated Rs. 2,787-7-3 on Gypsum upto the 30th June, 1929, when it was transferred to the Commerce and Industries Department and from 1st July, 1929, the work of recovery (except that on exports by camels) was entrusted to the Railway Department.

472. **Multani Mitti.**—The income from Multani Mitti during the year under review amounted to Rs. 10,603-3-9 as against Rs. 11,476-9-0.

473. **Salt-Petre.**—The industry was transferred during the last year to Commerce and Industries Department. During the year under report Rs. 10,000 outstanding against the estate of late Rajdeo and his brothers on account of arrears of contract for salt-petre formerly held by them were recovered. No salt-petre was exported during the year under review.

474. **Miscellaneous.**—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,246-7-6 as against Rs. 1,322-4-9 of the last year.

475. **Export of cows.**—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 5,450 as against Rs. 6,937 of the previous year. The income under this head is utilised for the improvement of the breed of cows and bulls.

476. **Municipal Taxes.**—The total collections made on behalf of the different Municipalities during the year under report amounted to Rs. 64,584-10-0. The Municipalities of Bikaner, Sangaria and Rajaldesar make their own collections.

The other Municipalities pay the Customs Department 8 per cent on the total gross collections.

477. Excise Department.—Instead of Excise duty Customs duty was hitherto charged on Opium, Hemp-drugs, Methylated spirit, Foreign wines, etc., but from the 1st November, 1928, an excise duty was ordered to be charged thereon : while country spirit on which no duty was levied before was also assessed to excise duty at Rs. 5 per L. P. Gallon. The rate of duty on Ganja and Charas was raised to Rs. 1,000 per maund each from Rs. 20 and 30 per maund respectively before, while that on Bhang was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per maund.

478. Country Spirit.—The Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd., Cawnpore, continued to supply as usual under bond and at prices already settled country spirit for the requirements of the State.

479. The total receipts from sale of country spirit during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,99,367-3-0 as against Rs. 2,38,842-9-0 of the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,60,524-10-0 due to the fact that excise duty was imposed on country spirit at Rs. 5 per L. P. Gallon, while foreign wines and methylated spirit were assessed to excise duty during the year under report.

480. Methylated Spirit.—The contract for sale of methylated spirit was sold in favour of Ramzani Churigar for Rs. 1,200 as against Rs. 525 of the last year.

481. Hemp-drugs.—The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 69,626-11-3 including Rs. 2,452 realised on account of fees for licenses issued for vend of the drugs, as against Rs. 58,629-13-3 of the last year showing an increase of Rs. 10,996-14-0 due to the levy of excise duty.

482. The purchase value of the total stocks of Charas, Bhang and Ganja amounted to Rs. 36,234-8-3. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 51,622-13-6, while the value of the drugs on hand was Rs. 2,737-8-0, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 18,125-13-3.

483. Opium.—The total receipts under this head for the year 1928-29 amounted to Rs. 3,90,468-3-6 as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sale of right of retail sale and license fees for wholesale and retail sale of opium	1,18,164	0	0
Excise duty on opium	2,72,217	8	9
Excise duty on poppy heads and panny...	86	10	9
Total	3,90,468	3	6

484. This as compared with Rs. 1,17,567 of the previous year shows an increase of Rs. 2,72,901-3-6, which is due to the levy of excise duty on opium and poppy heads in place of the Customs duty during the previous year, though there was an increase of Rs. 597 in the bids for contracts also.

485. Expenditure.—The total expenditure under all heads in the Excise Department amounted to Rs. 2,37,387-11-9 as against Rs. 85,920-6-5 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,51,467-5-4 the reason for which may be found in the fact that country spirit, on which no duty was levied so far, was charged to State excise duty at Rs. 5 per L. P. Gallon while the duty on Charas and Ganja was also raised to Rs. 1,000 per maund from Rs. 30 and Rs. 20 per maund respectively and that on Bhang from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per maund.

CHAPTER XII.

Miscellaneous.**Commerce and Industries.**

486. With the appointment as Revenue Minister, of Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Sahib in whose personal charge this Department had been the Commerce and Industries Department was included in the Portfolio of the Revenue Minister. The necessary plant and machinery for the Wool Baling Press and the Glass and Pottery Works sanctioned last year was all received during the year under report and was being installed. During the year the starting of two other factories by private enterprise was further sanctioned by His Highness' Government—one for cleaning wool and the other for manufacture of carpets the demand for which could not be adequately met by the Jail carpet factory.

487. In order to co-operate with the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, His Highness' Government appointed a Local Banking Enquiry Committee whose report is expected to prove a valuable document and furnish sage advice regarding the prospects of floating an Industrial Bank in the State. Orders have already been passed for starting a Land Mortgage Bank at Ganga Nagar, so as to provide long term loans for land improvements and relief of agricultural indebtedness in the State. The State Savings Bank is already working satisfactorily and filling a distinct want. A Bill to regularise its operations is shortly to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly. The idea of forming a Chamber of Commerce is also engaging the attention of Commercial community of the State and with the consolidation of these measures the industries and commerce of the State will receive an added impetus.

488. The Salt-petre industry in the State which had been declining for several years past on account of low prices was re-organised and a contract was given to Khubram Saraf for Tehsils Bhadra and Rajgarh for a period of seven years. No minimum quantity for export has been fixed for the first two years after which contractor will have to export at least 1000 Maunds. The customs tariff on the export was revised and more liberal terms were given to the contractor.

489. Similarly, the gypsum industry was re-organised and the customs duty on the export of gypsum was abolished. The receipts from royalty on gypsum were Rs. 4,351-13-0.

Forests.

490. The Department continued under the direct supervision of the Revenue Commissioner, Ganganagar Division, Rai Bahadur L. Jai Gopal Puri, as before. The direct charge was held by the Forest Officer, Mr. B. D. Madan uptill the 27th November, 1928, when his services were dispensed with, and Mr. D. N. Bhatia was appointed Superintendent of Forests. He took charge of his duties on the 27th November, 1928, and held it till the end of the year.

491. During the previous year grazing by sheep and goats was disallowed on the ground that they did damage to the existing crop, but when it was discovered that there was no undergrowth a part of the forest was thrown open to grazing.

492. The Forest was demarcated and *pucca* boundary pillars were erected at important places. At other places ordinary *kutchha* pillars were erected.

493. In order to get a proper map prepared of the whole forest area, it was got surveyed and measured through the Settlement Department. A map is under preparation.

494. For want of adequate rains and owing to the clayey nature of the soil, water does not percolate to the roots of trees, and hence a great difficulty is experienced in the conservation and regeneration of forests in this State. Opinions were invited as to the best method of regeneration. Sir Peter Clutterbuck, late Inspector-General of Indian Forests, was of opinion that the only method that can succeed here was the dry farming system, which has been most successfully followed at Etawah (U. P). The whole of the forest area is under the scheme to be divided into 25 more or less equal parts and each part has to be regenerated every year. Thus the whole forest will be regenerated in about 25 years' time.

495. The total income during the year from all sources was Rs. 16,007-7-3 and the expenditure Rs. 6,781-1-0, thus leaving a net profit of Rs. 9,226-6-3. As further measures for improvement are being adopted, the income is bound to increase steadily. The greatest handicap is want of even the normal amount of rainfall.

496. It was proposed to utilise the surplus dry wood in burning charcoal on royalty system. For this purpose tenders were invited but the response was not encouraging.

Mineral Department.

497. Mr. I. G. C. Robertson continued to hold charge of the Palana Colliery and the Mineral Department during the year under report.

498. It will be seen that the Lignite Mine at Palana is working satisfactorily. A large saving in expenditure has been effected and the outturn and sale of Palana coal exceeded that of the previous year.

499. A very important scheme of treating Lignite by distillation whereby many valuable bye-products will be secured in addition to providing fuel for the use of the State Departments is receiving the attention of the Government. If the scheme materialises it will prove to be a source of considerable profit to the State.

500. The Copper Mine at Dariba which used to be worked over a century ago and had to be closed down owing to its being flooded has again been taken in hand and a Mining Engineer is prospecting at the Mine to determine the extent of the property and its commercial value.

501. The old Multani Mitti mine and the ventilation pit worked satisfactorily during the year under review, giving a large output of Multani Mitti. The winding shaft unfortunately owing to subsidences caused the shaft sides to weaken during the year and therefore it had to be closed down, but the ventilation pit continued to give decent supply of Multani Mitti.

502. The despatches of Multani Mitti from the old Mines amounted to 1,642 tons as compared with 1,809 tons of the last year.

Palana Colliery.

503. The New North Pits Nos. 1 and 2 completed last year have been working satisfactorily and yielding a good output.

504. These two Pits, both the main shaft and the ventilation Pit, are fully equipped with all the latest machinery and boilers for dealing with a large output.

505. The present method of working underground are pillar and stall, but after further development on the East and West sides of the main shaft it would be possible to adopt Pannel system of work in one of the districts later on.

506. **Output.**—The estimated output was 30,000 tons for the year as compared with 26,198½ tons of the last year, but the actual output was 33,820 tons resulting in an increase of 7,621½ tons as compared to the last year and 3,820 tons as compared with the estimated figure.

507. The quantity raised was disposed of as follows :—

	1927-28	1928-29.
	Tons.	Tons.
1. E. & M. Department Bikaner ...	18,222	22,380
2. B. S. Railway ...	1,120	1,200
3. Public buyers ...	4,538	8,207
4. Boiler consumption ...	2,138½	2,033
Total ...	<u>26,198½</u>	<u>33,820</u>

508. **Sales.**—The total sale during the year amounted to 31,787 tons as compared with 23,880 tons of the last year, thus giving a total increase of 7,907 tons over the last year's figure.

509. **Cost**—The total working expenditure on coal raising during the year was Rs. 86,090-0-0 as compared with Rs. 1,06,437-0-0 of the last year, or a decrease of Rs. 20,349-0-0. This will show that in spite of greater output during the year under report the working expenditure was very much less.

510. **Cost per ton.**—From the above it will be seen that the cost per ton was Rs. 2-8-9 during the year as compared with Rs. 4-1-0.

511. **Average sale price.**—The average sale price per ton was Rs. 6-1-0 as compared with Rs. 6-4-0 per ton of the last year.

512. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—The revenue from sale of coal was Rs. 2,03,933-0-0 (gross receipts) during the year as compared with Rs. 1,62,658-0-0 of the previous year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 41,275-0-0.

513. Deducting the working expenditure from the gross receipts the net profit to the State was Rs. 1,17,843-0-0 as compared with Rs. 56,221-0-0 of the last year.

514. The percentage of profit on the total capital expenditure came to 33.6 per cent during the year as compared with 16 per cent of the previous year.

515. **New Water Well.**—Water was raised by canals and the supply was satisfactory.

516. Repairs to the well by putting stone Puttis at the bottom was carried out during the year.

517. **Labour.**—The attendance of labour was satisfactory during the year.

518. **Machinery.**—The machinery at the mines worked satisfactorily and was kept in good working order.

519. **Sanitation and Health.**—There was no epidemic disease amongst the labour and staff employed.

520. **Accident.**—No accident in the Palana Colliery occurred during the year.

Government-Printing Press.

521. The Government Press is now well-equipped in every respect and executes entire printing work of the State, including the Bikaner State Railway. Practically no printing work of any description is ever sent by any of the Departments to outside Presses for execution. Two new Wharfedale and one Falcon printing machines of the modern style have recently been added to the existing ones besides a good deal of type and material. All the machinery is now run by electric power. Though the Press is invariably busy in getting out Government work, yet whenever circumstances permit, the printing work of a semi-private nature is also undertaken on payment. For symmetrical organisation the Press is divided under the following heads :—

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Administration. | 5. Stamp Printing. |
| 2. Supervision. | 6. Bikaner Rajpatra. |
| 3. Press Premises. | 7. Purchase of new Plant & Machinery |
| 4. Establishment. | 8. Expenditure. |
| 9. Receipts. | |

522. **Administration.**—The Press and the Stationery Depôt remained under the portfolio of the officiating Home Minister, Major Maharaj Sri Narayan Singhji Sahib, throughout the year, who inspected them on several occasions.

523. **Supervision.**—The charge of both the Press and the Stationery Depôt was held by Mr. Ki-han Lall, Superintendent, Government Press and Controller of Stationery, Bikaner, throughout the year.

524. **Press Premises.**—The question of erecting a new building for the Press outside the Fort is under consideration and a plan is being prepared.

525. **Establishment.**—The total strength of establishment of the Press and the Stationery Depôt together with Ministerial staff was 101 in the year under report instead of 102.

526. **Stamp Printing.**—The aggregate quantity of the Stamp papers of various denominations printed in the Press during the year under report came to 4,30,228 as compared with 3,61,100 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of impressions was due to greater demand made by the Treasury.

527. **Bikaner Rajpatra.**—There were 314 subscribers at the close of the year, viz :—

- 85 Government Offices ; -
- 1 Vikalat ;
- 17 Pattedars ;
- 188 Private persons ; and
- 23 Indian States (complimentary subscribers)

as against 267 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of subscribers was due to the fact that the Rajpatra gained much popularity as it contained a good deal of information of public interest. The amount of subscription, together with publication charges of the various Court Notices, etc., realised during

the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,435-4-0 as against Rs. 1,795-2-6 in the previous year. The decrease under head receipts was due to the fact that some new members subscribed the Rajpatra only for short periods and not for the whole year. This fact increased the number of subscribers but affected the earnings only slightly.

528. New Plant and Machinery.—Material worth Rs. 6,251-14-3 was purchased during the year under report.

529. The total value, less depreciation of the old plant and machinery, together with that purchased during the year amounted to Rs. 80,112-4-3.

530. Expenditure.—The total expenditure under various heads amounted to Rs. 45,408-7-6 as compared with Rs. 40,145-2-0 in the preceding year. The expenditure under head establishment alone was Rs. 33,922-6-0 against Rs. 30,830-9-0 in the preceding year. The increase in expenditure was due to the fact that some new staff was engaged owing to the great increase in work. The cost of Printing paper and Binding material purchased from the Stationery Depôt and consumed during the year amounted to Rs. 27,618-0-0. Thus the aggregate total expenditure incurred during the year under report came to Rs. 73,026-7-6.

531. Receipts.—The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 83,030-3-0 as compared with Rs. 96,598-4-0 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 13,568-1-0 was due to a fall in price of paper and other material. Besides, the Press remained for a considerable period engaged in doing urgent current work and getting out arrears and could not turn out the normal quantity of remunerative work.

Stationery Depot.

532. The year under report opened with a balance of stock of stationery and paper (inclusive of customs duty, etc.,) amounting to Rs. 1,21,586-13-0 to which was added new stock worth Rs. 19,308-1-9 during the year under report, making a total sum of Rs. 1,40,894-14-9.

533. The under-mentioned supplies were made during the year under report :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Government Offices	...	27,801	7	0
(2) Government Press	...	27,618	0	0
(3) Sirdars and Private individuals	...	983	7	0
Total	...	56,402	14	0

534. The value of stock at the close of the year was Rs. 85,216-9-8 (inclusive of customs duty, etc.,) and the difference of Rs. 724-8-11 was due to overhead charges.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.—Receipts.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure

Serial No.	Heads of Receipts				Actuals of Samvat 1984-85 (A.D. 1927-28)	Estimate for Samvat 1985-86 (A.D. 1928-29)	Actuals of Samvat 1985-86 (A.D. 1928-29)
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	<i>Ordinary.</i>						
A	Principal Heads of Revenue :—						
1	Land Revenue	...	...	...	16,61,541 0 0	18,91,800 0 0	19,88,156 0 0
2	Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties	...	...	...	3,27,543 0 0	3,39,800 0 0	3,46,475 0 0
3	Irrigation	...	...	...	16,270 0 0	1,24,700 0 0	6,64,933 0 0
4	Sale of State Property	...	...	...	1,65,462 0 0	2,80,700 0 0	1,22,718 0 0
5	Registration	...	...	...	12,636 0 0	17,000 0 0	12,726 0 0
6	Stamps	...	...	...	1,11,267 0 0	1,21,200 0 0	1,16,984 0 0
7	Customs	...	...	...	20,29,645 0 0	18,20,000 0 0	19,41,272 0 0
8	Excise	...	...	...	4,14,928 0 0	9,45,500 0 0	8,59,847 0 0
9	Salt	...	...	...	51,144 0 0	53,000 0 0	48,846 0 0
	Total				48,20,406 0 0	58,04,700 0 0	60,67,974 0 0
B10	State Railway	...	...	...	29,59,142 0 0	45,50,000 0 0	43,50,847 0 0
C	Minerals :—						
11	Palana Colliery	...	...	...	1,62,558 0 0	1,80,500 0 0	2,02,663 0 0
12	Mullani Mitti	...	...	...	12,089 0 0	10,500 0 0	9,445 0 0
13	Quarries	...	...	...	5,444 0 0	5,500 0 0	5,363 0 0
	Total				1,80,158 0 0	1,96,500 0 0	2,18,441 0 0
D14	Interest	...	...	...	1,01,742 0 0	75,000 0 0	41,788 0 0
E	Receipts by Civil Departments :—						
15	Law and Justice :—						
	(a) Courts of Law	...	...	...	3,53,897 0 0	3,50,000 0 0	3,74,044 0 0
	(b) Jail	...	...	...	38,260 0 0	40,000 0 0	38,413 0 0
16	Police	...	...	...	47,493 0 0	47,000 0 0	56,880 0 0
17	Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	64,094 0 0	50,000 0 0	76,945 0 0
18	Other Departments	...	...	...	19,427 0 0	59,600 0 0	44,976 0 0
	Total				5,23,171 0 0	5,46,600 0 0	5,58,225 0 0

APPENDIX I.—Expenditure.

of the Bikaner State for Samvat 1985-86 (A.D. 1928-29.)

Serial No.	Heads of Expenditure				Actuals of Samvat 1984-85 (A.D. 1927-28)			Estimates for Samvat 1985-86 (A.D. 1928-29)			Actuals of Samvat 1985-86 (A.D. 1928-29)		
	Ordinary.				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.	p.
A1	Devasthan and Charities	...	...	...	63,362	0	0	76,060	0	0	65,870	0	0
B 2	Palace	...	...	...	13,56,219	0	0	14,57,284	0	0	14,55,413	0	0
C	Direct Demands on Revenue :—												
3	Land Revenue	...	...	...	3,99,515	0	0	4,74,802	0	0	4,30,560	0	0
4	Irrigation	...	...	...	2,07,743	0	0	4,55,070	0	0	8,01,695	0	0
5	Stamps	...	...	...	7,117	0	0	9,880	0	0	5,950	0	0
6	Customs	...	...	...	1,59,103	0	0	1,67,420	0	0	1,62,544	0	0
7	Excise	...	...	...	85,231	0	0	2,97,689	0	0	2,37,201	0	0
	Total				8,58,709	0	0	14,01,861	0	0	16,37,750	0	0
D8	State Railways	...	...	...	26,96,090	0	0	28,16,519	0	0	27,57,255	0	0
E	Minerals:—												
9	Palana Colliery	...	...	...	1,07,652	0	0	1,06,394	0	0	87,660	0	0
10	Quarries	...	...	...	506	0	0	600	0	0	859	0	0
	Total				1,08,158	0	0	1,06,994	0	0	88,519	0	0
F11	Interest	...	...	...	32,733	0	0	39,000	0	0	35,970	0	0
G1	Expenditure of Civil Departments :—												
12	Mahkma Khaz (including H. H.'s Executive Council)	...	...	...	3,13,370	0	0	2,52,741	0	0	3,05,295	0	0
13	Finance Department	...	...	...	52,875	0	0	65,937	0	0	54,679	0	0
14	Law and Justice :—												
	(a) Courts of Law...	...	...	...	1,24,916	0	0	1,24,553	0	0	1,42,188	0	0
	(b) Jail	...	...	...	63,025	0	0	71,514	0	0	63,252	0	0
15	Police	...	...	...	2,37,213	0	0	3,19,401	0	0	2,54,711	0	0
16	Education	...	...	...	1,77,145	0	0	2,00,220	0	0	1,76,509	0	0
17	Medical	...	...	...	1,59,321	0	0	1,87,093	0	0	1,68,937	0	0
18	Karkhanas	...	...	...	75,333	0	0	72,618	0	0	65,182	0	0
19	Reception Department	...	...	...	26,115	0	0	69,642	0	0	46,237	0	0
20	Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	41,380	0	0	48,818	0	0	46,612	0	0
21	General Records Office	...	...	...	4,779	0	0	4,924	0	0	5,341	0	0
22	Other Departments	...	...	...	1,45,857	0	0	2,11,813	0	0	1,12,170	0	0
	Total				14,22,332	0	0	16,29,304	0	0	14,71,113	0	0

APPENDIX I.—Receipts.—(Continued.)

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure

Serial No.	Heads of Receipts				Actuals of Samvat 1981-85. (A.D. 1927-28.)			Estimates for Samvat 1985-86 (A.D. 1928-29)			Actuals of Samvat 1985-86 (A.D. 1928-29.)		
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
F19	Receipts from Miscellaneous Sources	...	...	...	15,703	0	0	21,200	0	0	16,006	0	0
G	Public Works Department :—				..								
20	Roads and Buildings	...	...	...	9,673	0	0	4,200	0	0	7,993	0	0
21	Electrical and Mechanical Department	...	...	...	1,79,097	0	0	2,17,000	0	0	1,89,462	0	0
22	Water Works	...	...	...	32,779	0	0	40,800	0	0	43,405	0	0
				TOTAL	2,21,519	0	0	2,62,000	0	0	2,40,860	0	0
				TOTAL ORDINARY	98,24,871	0	0	1,15,15,000	0	0	1,14,97,151	0	0
				Extraordinary.									
23	Sale of land in Suttlej Canal area	...	...	...	33,69,590	0	0	45,00,000	0	0	16,71,713	0	0
24	Sale proceeds of occupancy rights	...	...	...	60,469	0	0	20,000	0	0	72,975	0	0
25	Public loan	...	...	...	85,64,481	0	0	20,00,000	0	0	73,97,791	0	0
26	Other Heads	...	...	...	94,370	0	0	4,09,338	0	0	2,56,735	0	0
				TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	1,20,88,910	0	0	69,29,338	0	0	93,39,214	0	0
				TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,19,13,781	0	0	1,84,44,338	0	0	2,08,36,365	0	0
				DEFICIT	.....			.....			.....
				OPENING BALANCE	33,93,009	0	0	50,000	0	0	6,87,836	0	0
				GRAND TOTAL	2,53,06,790	0	0	1,84,94,338	0	0	2,15,24,201	0	0

APPENDIX I.—Expenditure.—(Continued.)

of the Bikaner State for Samvat 1985-86 (A.D. 1928-29).

Serial No.	Heads of Expenditure					Actuals of Samvat 1984-85 (A.D. 1927-28)			Estimates for Samvat 1985-86 (A.D. 1928-29)			Actuals of Samvat 1985-86 (A.D. 1928-29)		
						Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
II	Miscellaneous Civil Charges :—													
23	Works of Public Utility	...	...	...	...	29,081	0	0	30,067	0	0	26,147	0	0
24	Pensions and Gratnities	...	...	...	...	1,07,822	0	0	81,400	0	0	86,665	0	0
25	Subscriptions and Donations	...	...	...	...	1,100	0	0	1,600	0	0	1,070	0	0
26	Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	...	...	74,254	0	0	1,18,292	0	0	94,472	0	0
					Total.	2,12,257	0	0	2,31,359	0	0	2,08,354	0	0
1-27	Army	...	...	...	...	7,18,176	0	0	7,20,881	0	0	7,11,630	0	0
J	Public Works Department :—													
28	Roads and Buildings	...	...	...	...	6,91,133	0	0	4,76,430	0	0	7,97,895	0	0
29	Electrical and Mechanical Department	...	...	...	...	2,66,836	0	0	2,20,191	0	0	2,40,147	0	0
30	Water Works	...	...	...	...	89,544	0	0	95,159	0	0	84,328	0	0
					Total.	10,47,513	0	0	7,92,080	0	0	11,22,370	0	0
					TOTAL ORDINARY	85,15,549	0	0	92,74,342	0	0	95,54,274	0	0
					Deduct Anticipated Savings	.....			.....			.....
					TOTAL ORDINARY	85,15,549	0	0	92,74,342	0	0	95,54,274	0	0
					Extraordinary.									
31	Capital Charges :—													
	(a) Railway	...	...	...	...	29,06,119	0	0	16,05,439	0	0	9,96,636	0	0
	(b) Canal	...	...	...	...	16,57,451	0	0	15,55,321	0	0	8,23,381	0	0
	(c) Interest on loans	...	...	...	...	12,71,088	0	0	12,53,947	0	0	12,55,602	0	0
	(d) Other Departments	...	...	...	...	31,345	0	0	7,905	0	0	6,15,526	0	0
					Total.	58,66,003	0	0	44,22,612	0	0	36,91,145	0	0
32	Repayment of loan	...	...	...	...	83,07,878	0	0	21,73,350	0	0	50,72,724	0	0
33	Other Heads	...	...	...	...	19,29,524	0	0	14,14,368	0	0	12,76,095	0	0
					TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	1,61,03,405	0	0	80,10,330	0	0	1,00,39,964	0	0
					TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,46,18,954	0	0	1,72,84,672	0	0	1,95,94,238	0	0
					SURPLUS	.....			11,59,766	0	0	.....	
					CLOSING BALANCE	6,87,836	0	0	12,09,666	0	0	19,29,963	0	0
					GRAND TOTAL	2,53,06,790	0	0	1,84,94,338	0	0	2,15,24,201	0	0

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts during the year 1928-29.

Courts	Number of offences re-ported during the year		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH										PERSONS DISPOSED OF					Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Pending at the end of the last year	Brought to trial in 1928-29					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred			
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of Magistrate	Past year	Present year								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
High Court...	41	37	2	117	...	...	...	...	82	126	...	68	64	...	...	4	
Nizamats ...	529	488	57	378	7	103	21	5	669	559	163	82	155	9	90	60		
Dist. Judges' Courts ...	991	1,382	139	500	81	1,102	6	...	1,621	1,793	517	741	205	35	26	239		
Revenue Officers	25	55	18	...	3	83	3	...	77	132	7	66	33	...	1	25		
Munsiffs ...	412	618	53	114	103	492	11	...	413	774	181	398	120	...	11	58		
Tehsils ...	1,278	1,222	155	465	90	1,145	63	...	2,160	1,953	578	847	291	...	21	213		
Total	3,376	3,802	424	1,574	281	2,925	161	5	5,322	5,337	1,476	2,192	877	44	149	599		

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the result of appeals against decisions passed by the criminal courts during the year 1928-29.

Courts	Number of applications		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH AND CASES DISPOSED OF																		Remarks
			Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry ordered		Pending				
	Persons	Cases			Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases									Persons	Cases	
			Confirmed	Modified							Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
High Court	10	386	64	54	364	230	57	51	65	42	...	...	...	..	...	...	94	12	
Nizamats	2	46	2	2	35	27	3	2	22	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	
Dist. Judges' Courts.	...	54	...	...	36	26	12	9	19	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	
TOTAL	12	486	66	56	435	283	72	62	106	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	18	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement of Civil work showing the nature and value of Original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1928-29.

Courts	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during current year					Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits for landed property	Suits for monetary transactions	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 but under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 but under Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 but under Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000	Ex-parte	Admitted & compromised	Cases disposed of after being contested	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
High Court ...	18	17	96	44	114	61	97	41	17	20	Rs. A. P. 10,92,260 1 0	7	37	...	...	...	3	5	29	8	4	2	27	7,65,990 6 9 0	3 19	
Dist. Judges ...	42	123	991	918	1,036	1,071	884	876	123	189	8,24,028 9 3	44	843	56	237	295	91	191	29	223	213	114	326	7,01,711 7 0 0	2 13	
Munsiffs' Courts	151	229	1,707	2,443	1,861	2,672	1,632	2,439	229	233	5,04,122 15 6	39	2,336	68	955	1,067	314	...	...	772	753	388	526	5,75,982 4 9 0	1 22	
Tehsildars' Courts	160	84	447	654	607	738	521	630	84	108	61,367 11 6	3	636	15	358	278	...	...	...	112	191	106	131	58,191 7 0 0	2 6	
Total ...	374	453	3,241	4,089	3,615	4,542	3,134	3,986	453	550	24,81,779 9 3	93	3,852	139	1,550	1,641	408	196	58	1,115	1,661	700	1,010	20,81,275 9 6 0	2 15	

Statement of Civil work showing the results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1928-29.

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APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number and result of appeals in Civil suits during the year 1928-29.

Courts	How disposed of												Value of appeals filed during		Closing balance		Disposed of during		Total		Filed during		Opening balance		Average duration	
	Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for re-trial		Cases committed or otherwise disposed of																	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
High Court	98	47	323	287	426	334	379	305	47	29	Rs. 5,56,303	Rs. 3,48,201	241	205	61	58	49	22	13	11	15	9	1	7	1	4
District Judges' Courts ...	14	11	23	244	337	255	326	243	11	32	Rs. 37,836	Rs. 33,644	174	114	87	69	25	21	12	8	28	11	1	22	1	25
TOTAL	112	58	651	531	763	589	705	528	58	61	Rs. 5,94,140	Rs. 3,81,845	415	319	148	127	74	43	25	19	43	20	1	15	1	15

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing Registration work done during the year 1928-29.

Name of document	PAST YEAR			PRESENT YEAR			Remarks
	No. of deeds registered	Aggregate value of Property	Fees realized	No. of deeds registered	Aggregate value of Property	Fees realized	
		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
Mortgage ...	1,088	21,30,326 6 0	5,171 0 0	989	15,15,874 7 9	4,804 0 0	
Sale ...	1,156	16,80,973 8 6	5,047 0 0	1,140	18,40,295 4 0	4,845 0 0	
Will ...	25	1,853 0 0	102 0 0	24	2,00,107 0 0	78 0 0	
Bonds ...	33	40,221 0 0	118 0 0	74	51,054 0 0	148 8 0	
Miscellaneous ...	344	5,73,882 0 0	1,791 12 0	362	9,37,819 0 0	1,855 9 0	
Total ...	2,596	44,27,255 14 6	12,229 12 0	2,589	45,45,149 11 9	11,731 1 0	

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the prices of staple Food grains in seers per rupee in the Bilaner State during the year 1928-29.

Serial No.	Names of articles	NIZAMAT SADAR						NIZAMAT RENI						NIZAMAT SUJANGARH						NIZAMAT SURATGARH						NIZAMAT GANGANAGAR						Remarks		
		First quarterly		Second quarterly		Third quarterly		Fourth quarterly		First quarterly		Second quarterly		Third quarterly		Fourth quarterly		First quarterly		Second quarterly		Third quarterly		Fourth quarterly		First quarterly		Second quarterly		Third quarterly			Fourth quarterly	
		Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year	Last year	Current year			
		year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year	year		year	
1	Wheat ...	7	5 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7	5 1/2	7	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7	5 1/2	7	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7	5 1/2	7	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	8	8 1/2	
2	Millet ...	8 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2	10	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	8	8 1/2	
3	Gram ...	9	7 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2	9	7 1/2	9	7 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	10	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
4	Moong ...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	
5	Moth ...	9	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	10	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	6	6 1/2	
6	Barley	11 1/2	11 1/2
7	Jawar ...	...	6 1/2	...	6 1/2	...	6 1/2	...	6 1/2	...	6 1/2	...	6 1/2	...	6 1/2	...	6 1/2	...	6 1/2	...	6 1/2	...	6 1/2	...	6 1/2	...	6 1/2	...	6 1/2	...	6 1/2	10	10 1/2

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing Medical relief afforded in the Bikaner State during the year 1928-29.



DISPENSARIES	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED										DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER				SURGICAL OPERATIONS				Remarks					
	OUT-DOOR PATIENTS		IN-DOOR PATIENTS.								1928-29				1927-28		1928-29			1927-28		1928-29		
	1927-28	1928-29	Remaining	Total treated during the year	Cured	Relieved	Discharged	Died	Remaining	Total treated during the year	Cured	Relieved	Discharged	Died	Remaining	Out-door	In-door	Major		Minor	Major	Minor		
B. D. Hospital, Bikaner	33,504	35,626	67	1,270	1,063	117	65	35	57	1,239	1,083	76	45	29	61	250-71	61-61	270-01	63-52	877	8,285	864	8,260	
B. D. Hospital, Churu	9,517	10,108	...	50	30	6	13	...	1	71	53	7	10	1	1	66-30	2-02	77-74	2-45	10	1,064	77	715	
Rotangarh	7,378	8,628	...	37	37	3	1	...	...	22	16	...	4	...	2	58-67	1-85	67-93	1-28	26	309	13	312	
Sejangan	9,263	10,016	...	90	73	8	6	...	...	3	40	24	5	3	1	89-84	2-98	88-52	2-31	26	667	11	512	
Sardarsahr	7,714	8,325	1	109	69	18	17	4	2	106	65	17	20	3	3	59-17	4-93	67-88	5-69	40	440	50	334	
Reni	3,886	3,954	2	29	27	3	1	...	...	34	29	2	3	...	...	32-10	1-23	30-97	0-87	20	523	6	509	
Nohar	4,577	4,144	2	36	20	8	9	...	...	1	19	13	1	3	...	35-14	1-02	32-71	0-77	9	223	6	250	
Rajgarh	5,833	6,713	...	14	9	5	...	...	...	25	21	3	1	...	...	38-68	1-32	43-12	0-61	10	293	27	319	
Bhadra	12,779	13,893	8	30	33	...	4	1	...	24	19	1	2	...	2	57-40	0-98	63-07	0-99	14	317	12	327	
Suratgarh	5,829	7,818	1	17	14	...	2	1	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	37-77	0-64	21-26	0-40	8	346	...	328	
Hanumanagarh	4,383	5,030	2	9	6	2	2	1	...	11	6	2	3	...	...	22-56	0-20	29-69	0-29	4	387	...	486	
Palace (Fort)	4,747	6,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38-26	...	49-59	0-77	...	368	...	92	
Dungargarh	5,086	4,906	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	19	14	5	...	...	...	35-48	...	34-49	0-77	...	255	2	249	
Palana	3,003	3,437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17-86	...	20-61	...	...	223	...	273	
Lallgarh (Palace)	22,572	25,682	1	54	53	...	1	...	...	86	80	...	1	...	3	79-91	1-22	102-94	1-22	...	2,029	12	1,444	
Gajner	3,937	2,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-04	...	10-84	...	...	240	...	195	
Sri Ganganagar	7,792	10,992	...	39	25	5	6	1	2	39	34	1	...	4	2	40-49	2-03	44-12	1-32	2	266	...	473	
Gangasahr	3,522	3,439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28-80	...	22-37	3-42	...	194	...	316	
Jail	2,224	2,122	4	128	110	19	...	...	...	111	120	10	...	8	4	53-63	7-79	21-70	...	...	85	...	37	
Sadul Military Hospital	4,742	5,560	12	407	393	...	13	1	12	511	508	...	...	...	15	27-68	9-98	33-48	12-80	96	113	163	127	
Zenana Hospital,	5,213	7,683	12	611	398	96	129	28	32	672	397	131	119	29	28	46-95	25-11	69-17	23-13	250	102	309	249	
Railway Dispensary, Hanumanagarh	4,222	4,713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24-72	...	23-89	...	...	70	...	88	
Railway Dispensary, Churu	4,658	4,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22-86	...	20-69	...	...	157	...	248	
Canal Dispensary, Sri Karanpur	3,665	3,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22-45	...	21-49	...	...	143	...	141	
Canal Dispensary, Raisingh Nagar	3,865	6,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18-21	...	24-49	...	...	267	...	301	
Railway Dispensary, Workshops...	7,459	7,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47-93	...	45-84	...	...	254	...	144	
Rajaldesar	4,544	8,747	1	20	16	4	...	1	...	13	9	3	...	1	...	32-85	0-58	32-47	0-41	...	363	2	218	
Canal Dispensary, Padampur	1,716	2,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14-29	...	12-00	...	...	73	...	10	
Total	1,96,129	2,19,397	117	2,959	2,324	297	269	75	111	3,087	2,508	271	216	80	123	1308-75	125-81	1383-11	122-25	1,397	18,049	1,554	16,987	